PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,682—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

**Milkmaid** BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906 | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Jan. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | ...... |
| 13th Jan | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 20th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ...... | ...... |
| 27th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 3rd Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ...... |
| 10th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 17th ,, | CHINA | 7912 | ...... | ...... |
| 24th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 3rd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | ...... |
| 10th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 17th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ...... | ...... |
| 24th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 31st ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ...... | ...... |
| 7th Apl. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ...... |
| 21st ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | ...... |
| 5th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 12th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | ...... |
| 19th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10512 | — | ...... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,876 | Schmitz | 25th Jan. 1906 |
| SYDNEY | 4,755 | Combe | 22nd Feb ,, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 22nd Mar ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Etienne | 19th Apr. ,, |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 17th May ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 6th Jan. 1906. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Etienne | 3rd Feb. 1900. |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars Apply to,
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * BRITANNIA | G. R. Garrick | 3069 | 31st Jan. 1906. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex. Haig | 6716 | 8th Feb. |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 | 27th ,, |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 13th March |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 24th ,, |
| NUBIA | Hy. Tale | 3551 | 11th April |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex. Haig | 6716 | 8th May |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 23rd ,, |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 | 8th June |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 360 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing | Date | Time. | Route,—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2170 | Mon. | 8 Jan. | 11 a.m. | P'Bunder & Cutch |
| KOLA | 1200 | Tues. | 2 Jan. | 4 p.m. | Kathiawar Ports |
| KASARA | 1200 | Thur. | 4 Jan. | 10 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie |
| LAMA | 2170 | Frid. | 5 Jan. | 8 a.m. | (direct.) |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 3rd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
30th December, 1905.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosco | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1906. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Mar. ,, |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosco | 4,119 | 1st Apr. ,, |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May. ,, |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 395 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† NIPPON | L. Soich | 6,316 | 24th Jan. 1906. |
| *† CHINA | A. Leva | 6,000 | 1st March ,, |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Matcovich | 6046 | 20th March ,, |
| *† AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7600 | 9th April ,, |
| MARQ. ACQUEHEM | A. Blaffer | 4766 | 20th ,, ,, |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5,894 | 28th Jan. 1906. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

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BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD | from | Rs. | 14 |
| SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB | ,, | ,, | 18 |
| WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC | ,, | ,, | 27 |
| RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES | ,, | ,, | 27 |

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GAITERS, PIGSKIN LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE | from | Rs. | 17 |
| NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING | ,, | ,, | 4 |

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal [illegible] of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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FOR JANUARY, 1906
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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IS THE ONLY ONE
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TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, BIRTHDAY &C.

| | | Cherub. Rs. | Cherub. As. | Gothic. Rs. | Gothic. As. | Lily. Rs. | Lily. As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long Primer Prayer and Hymns | $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. | 33 | 12 | 52 | 8 | 33 | 12 |
| Bourgeois Prayer and Hymns | $5 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in. | 24 | 12 | 41 | 4 | 24 | 12 |
| Oblong Prayer and Hymns | $5 \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ in. | 21 | 12 | 33 | 12 | 21 | 12 |
| Oblong Prayers only | $5 \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ in. | 18 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Ruby Prayers and Hymns | $4\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ in. | 17 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Diamond Prayer and Hymns | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. | 15 | 12 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Bijou Prayer and Hymns | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ in. | 8 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Bijou Prayer Book | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ in. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Bijou Prayer Book (cheap) | ...... ...... | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Bijou Hymn Book | ...... ...... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| Bijou Marriage Service | ...... ...... | 7 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Bijou 2 Vols in Silver case | ...... ...... | 31 | 8 | ...... | | ...... | |
| Diamond Do. | ...... ...... | 60 | 0 | ...... | | ...... | |
| Diamond 2 Vols in Leather case | ...... ...... | 8 | 4 | ...... | | ...... | |
| ou Marriage service | ...... ...... | 3 | 12 | | | 3 | 12 |

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Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

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COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

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At Re. 1 per lb.

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ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

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"A COUNTRY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
THE EARL & THE GIRL.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
"LADY MADCAP."

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE GIRL FROM KAY'S."

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY,
THE SPRING CHICKEN.

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
"VERONIQUE."

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S MUSIC STORE.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SULTAN | 2881 | Burmeister | 15th Jan. 1906. |
| * GENERAL | 2861 | Pens | 28th ,, ,, |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

---

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1906.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 28th December, 1905.

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BOMBAY RACES, 1906.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST, & 24TH. FEBRUARY, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1906.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla 26th December, 1905.

---

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

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2. Form of Contract, Specification &c. may on payment of Rs 5 be obtained from the Undersigned on any day except on the 1st January, 1906, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The amount of the work will be about Rs 2,50,000.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 2,000, two thousand only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1905.

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| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 | | | Age next Birthday. |
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| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 12 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 12 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 8 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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INCREASE OF BUSINESS.—A good sign necessitates our removing into larger premises from the 1st February, 1906, Rather than pay cartage and other Expenses we are CLEARING off our GOODS, at 12 1/2 per cent. off marked Prices. See advertisement below.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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INDISPENSABLE to Washing Companies Cloth Mills and private people for household purposes. This well known SOAP will wash Warm, Cotton, Silk or any other kind of Cloth bringing it up to its original lustre and will remove any kind of taint. It is largely used in London, France and other parts of the Country. To induce Customers to give it a trial the retail and wholesale prices have been fixed very low by the Sole Agent,

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girls' School,
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| The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh | 0 | |
| A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne | 0 | |
| The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland | 0 | |
| A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen | 0 | 8 |
| His Private Life, by H. Smith | 0 | |
| In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill | 0 | 8 |
| Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn | 0 | 12 |
| A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell | 0 | 8 |
| Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris | 0 | 8 |
| The Web of Indian Life, by Sister Nivedeta | 0 | 8 |
| Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle | 0 | 8 |
| The Pilgrim's Progress | 0 | 5 |
| Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays | 0 | 6 |
| Francis Bacon, Vol. I | 0 | 6 |
| Bridge Topics by "Lynx" | 0 | 3 |
| Studies, by B. C. Mahtab | 0 | 8 |
| Overheard, by Skene Dhu | 0 | 4 |
| Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare | 0 | 4 |
| Poems, by Joseph Furtado | 0 | 4 |
| The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock | 1 | 6 |
| Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock | 1 | 6 |
| "Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee | 1 | 0 |
| The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton | 2 | 6 |
| Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope | 2 | 0 |
| Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby | 0 | 4 |
| The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil | 0 | 4 |
| Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner | 0 | 8 |
| Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T. | 0 | 5 |
| ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS. | | |
| Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty | 0 | 4 |
| Echoes of the East, by Xenos | 0 | 4 |
| Schedule D., by S. W. Flint | 0 | 4 |
| Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu | 0 | 4 |
| The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee | 0 | 4 |
| The Wife and Mother, by Vincent | 1 | 0 |
| German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius | 0 | 12 |
| Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin | 0 | 12 |
| Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye | 0 | 12 |
| How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott | 0 | 8 |
| Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta | 0 | 8 |

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zocana Musjid,
Bombay

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Paper Rs. 1-12 Each. Cloth Rs. 2-4 Each.

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|---|---|
| MEG THE LADY A ROMANCE. | By Tom Gallon. |
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| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| THE LITTLE CYCLOPÆDIA OF COMMON THINGS. By the Rev Sir George W Cox, M. A. With Numerous Illustrations ... ... | 2 | 3 |
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STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
**ACORIDINE.**
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
**BEYNON & CO.,**
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.**
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

**TO SMOKERS.**
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S.
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
**E. E. GOREY & CO.**
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Officers, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rein, 726 tons, Captain N C Mathisen, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Bangkok, brought a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain F Chappell which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi brought a general cargo, 3 cases opium, 1 horse and 492 deck passengers.

The following of the List of Passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s s Simla, Captain C P Goldsmith, from Shanghai to Bombay :—Shanghai.—Miss Robinson. Hong Kong.—Major Seton, Mr Valleybhoy, Mr Rahimtoola. Colombo.—Mr Parker, Mrs Parker, Miss Parker, Mrs Hutton, Miss Yateman, Mr Curtis, Mr and Mrs Broughton, Mr and Mrs Goldsmith, and Maid, Mr Ford, Mr Pate, Mr Leighton, Mr Anderson, Miss Jeffreys, Miss Andrews. Sydney.—Mr Rich, Miss Rich, Miss Marshall. Melbourne.—Mr Norns.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge.. Comdr St John ..................R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats..........................................Royal Navy
Juba ..........181 Wilson....................B E A Protectorate
R I M S Mayo......Brownlow..................................R I M

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 30.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eden (bque) | 414 | Rutagiri | | | The Captain |
| Kasara | 505 | Browning | | | M M & Co |
| Tientsin | 3590 | Andrews | Stream | 28-10 | P & O Co |
| Pundit | 3832 | Crebbin | K'chi | N F | T M & Co |
| Caledonia | 3522 | Tocque | London | | P & O Co |
| Mazagon | 3280 | Hall | | | P & O Co |
| Wardha | 2563 | Missom | | | M M & Co |
| Alberto Treves | 2599 | Crocco | | | S C Italiena |
| Dagrun | 620 | Lunden | | | F F C & Co |
| Coutfield | 2814 | Martau | | | I M & Co |
| Plassy | | Dowell Spfoa | Transport | | |
| Kasara | 505 | | P Gulf | | M M & Co |
| Ling | 947 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |
| Oriental | 3025 | Lewellin | | | P & O Co |
| Troutpool | 2110 | | | | |

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Shaw | 2502 | Simpson | Chittagong | 5-1 | F M & Co |
| B | Morocco | 2406 | Boxhall | K'chi | 3-1-06 | F Muir & Co |
| C&R | Claverley | 1901 | McPherson | Genva | 2-1 | M M & Co |
| D&E | Kybfels | 4996 | Thulen | K'achi | 1-2 | Glade & Co |
| F | Oronsay | 7415 | Markey | Antwerp | 5-1-06 | Mackay |
| G | Afgham | 1439 | Dexter | N F | | H Cassum |
| K | St ride | H2514 | Migel | Liverpool | 6-1 | A Lloyd's Co |
| M | Bengal | 2751 | Cooke | Jeddah | 5-1 | P Tajbhoy |
| N | Sir John Jackson | 2765 | Horkness | Port Satd | Hull 5-1 | Ralli Bros |
| O | Sultan | 4371 | Burmust0s | Zanzibar | 16-1-06 | A Strandas |
| | Offside P | | | | | |
| | Ilderton | 2015 | Crooks | Garston | 4-1-6 36-12 | R A Willis |
| | P. D. H. W. | | | | | |
| | Indramate | 513 | | Nhd...Manglore | 2-1 | Shpd & Co |
| | Mahanadi | 547 | Hoosein | K'chs | 2-1 | Shephd & Co |
| | Ponani | 552 | Mohamed | B Negar | 2-1 | Shephd & Co |
| | M D D P D. | | | | | |
| | Majidi | 1857 | Coates | Jeddah | 2-1-06 | B & P S N Co |
| | VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 | Wardha | 2553 | Wilsm | Rangoon | 4-1 | M M & Co |
| 3 | Stephanotis | 2584 | Howse | Liverpool | 5-1-06 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Maria V. | 2642 | Bratolc | Trieste | 2-1-6 | A L S N & Co |
| 8 | Angola | 1800 | Cameron | Hamburg | 13-0 | F Muir & Co |
| 12 | Persia | 4198 | Powell | London | 20-1 | P & O Co |
| 16 | Puciala | 226 | Willisher | Zanzibar | 9-1 | M M & Co |

## DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Imperatrix s | Ghezzo | Trieste, &c. |
| | Dunally s | Young | Calcutta. |

# RAILWAY RETURNS.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th November 1905.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Nov. 1905— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| G I P Ry system. | 3,39,053 | 5,81,269 | 4,071 | 9,24,393 |
| I M R do ... | 69,271 | 1,24 852 | 777 | 1,94,900 |
| Total... | 4,08,324 | 7,06,121 | 4,848 | 11,19,297 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Nov. 1904— | | | | |
| G I P R system... | 2,13,271 | 4,49,938 | 5,056 | 6,68,265 |
| I M R do .. | 81,106 | 88,222 | 640 | 1,72,968 |
| Total... | 2,67,377 | 5,38 160 | 5,696 | 8,41,237 |
| Increase or Decrease... G I P R | +1,25 782 | + 1,31,331 | — 985 | + 2,56,12 |
| I M R... | —14,835 | + 36,630 | — 137 | + 21,982 |

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 2rd Dec. 1905, on 501·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,40,000 | 2,40,000 | 4,000 | 2,89,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 277 | 476 | 8 | 573 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 26,21,106 | 36,26,220 | 38,292 | 41,81,899 |
| Total for 16 weeks. | 27,64,106 | 38,6,604 | 42,292 | 44,70,899 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 1,54,355 | 2,14,917 | 939 | 3,40,633 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 3 6 | 425 | 2 | 675 |
| Total to corresponding date do. ... | 25,72,059 | 25,30,331 | 56,705 | 43,63,714 |

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared are with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In November 1905— Bengal ........ | 56,00,000 | 55,72,100 | .... | 27,900 |
| In October 1905— Bombay ........ | 13,00,000 | 8,20,500 | ...... | 4,79,500 |
| Total...... | 69,00,000 | 63,92,600 | ...... | 5,07,400 |

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay :—

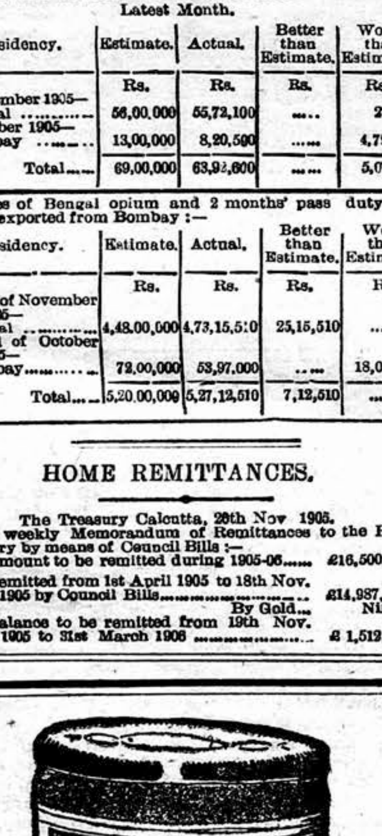
| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To end of November 1905— Bengal ........ | 4,48,00,000 | 4,73,15,510 | 25,15,510 | ...... |
| To end of October 1905— Bombay........ | 72,00,000 | 53,97,000 | ...... | 18,03,000 |
| Total...... | 5,20,00,009 | 5,27,12,510 | 7,12,510 | ...... |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 28th Nov 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Amount to be remitted during 1905-06...... | £16,500,000 |
| 2 | Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills................ | £14,987,194 |
| | By Gold... | Nil |
| 3 | Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906 ................ | £ 1,512,806 |



"Energy Packed."

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | |
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...... | 89 3-8 | = + 3-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ........ | 99 | = unchanged |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........ | 175 | = + 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ........ | 65 13-16 | = unchanged |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London ........ | 30 | = + 1-16 |
| 2 months hence ........ | 29 3-8 | = + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York........ | 64 5-8 | = unchanged |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques ........ | 25·8 | = + 1 1-2 |
| Berlin " ........ | 20·42 | = + 1 1-4 |
| New York Demand ........ | 4·85 1-2 | = + 1-4 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England........ | 4 per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills ... | 4 per cent | = do |
| 6 " " " ... | 3 5-8 per cent | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills ........ | 4 3-8 per cent | = do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ........ | 4 3-8 per cent | = do |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to day loans........ | 4 1-4 per cent | = + 3-8 |
| 7 days market loans........ | 4 1-4 per cent | = + 1-8 |

New York Holidays until Tuesday.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 5 sellers

WHEAT—
Wheat Afloat for U K 1,700,000

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3-4 + 3 1-4 A-M buyers]

## SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. J H Haddon & Co., writing from London on December 15, report on the market as follows :—All markets are quiet and will continue to be so until after the New Year.

Annatto Seeds.—Market quiet. 33 bags offered in last sales were bought in, prices nominally 6d. Small parcels of West Indian were being offered at lower prices.

Beeswax.—Market firm but quiet. East Indian yellow dark to good bright mixed colours we value at £5-10 to £3-5. White Calcutta at £7-5 to £7 10 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—Market quiet but firm a few cases have been sold since the sales at full prices. The following were offered in the recent sales. Tellicherry 20 cases bold to medium dullish sold at £1-3 to £1-4 medium palish 1-1, small dullish 9d, pickings to brown splits 9 1-2d, Long wild Native bold heavy at £2 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The last series of sales held in Amsterdam contained a large supply of 11,953 packages. There was a fair attendance and rather more than 1-2 found buyers. Prices declined about 5 per cent. The average unit being 4·75 or the equivalent of 7-8th of a 1d, London party. The next Amsterdam auctions are fixed for January 11th, and the next London January 23rd 1906.

Copra.—Market firm there are buyers for December-January, at £19-10 C-i-f possible £19-15, January-March at £.9-5 C-i-f.

Ginger.—Market quiet. Cochin or Calicut offered in this weeks sales, privately the market has been easier with little business doing.

Hemp.—The market is quiet but firm. In sales 138 bales of Bombay offered 10 sold at £18. 7 bales Cocanada sold at £15-5. 188 bales Raighur sold at £16-5. 64 bales Madras sold at £18. 23 bales Bengal Sun sold at £13-10 to £19-10. Sisal 409 bales Indian offered 104 sold at £14-5 to £30-5.

India Rubber.—The market is firm fine hard Para on the spot being worth 5-4. The last sales of Plantation grown had very interesting assortments. Fine pale biscuits and sheets sold at 6-0 1-2 to 6-1 1-4, fine pale Straits crepe at 6-1, good Ceara biscuits at 5-10.

Isinglass.—Next sales take place on the 9th January 1906. We value Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale at 10d to 3-3, and dark to fair pale 1-1 to 2-6, bladder ordinary to fair pale 1-6 to 3-8, Purse to 3, pickings 5d to 1 per lb.

Kapoc.—The market has been quiet, on the spot, to arrive we value ordinary to good at 4d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market firm spot value 8d to 8 1-4d per oz.

Mace.—Market quiet. 2 cases Java offered and sold fair flat at 1-8. 5 cases land carriage offered and 4 sold pale reddish at 1 2 1 2.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet. 5 cases Penang offered and bought in including 65s at 1-11, and 114s and 8d, 5 bags Singapore 80s were offered and bought in, 5 cases Bombay offered and sold, Shrivelled wormy and broken at 3 1-4d. to 4d. 7 cases limed per land carriage sold at 5 3-4d.

Pepper.—Market quiet. In sales 251 bags Blank Singapore offered and sold mostly without reserve mixed greyish at 5 1-2d to 5 3-4d, very grey at 5 1-2d to 5 5-8d, 43 bags of Saigon oil damaged at 5 1-8d to 5 3-8d. 70 bags Lampong offered and 40 sold fair at 5 1-2d, fair Singapore on the spot 5 5-3d August-October shipment 5 7-8d, January-March at 5 11-32ngs to 5 3-8d, March-May at 5 5-16ths landed terms.

White Pepper.—238 bags and 41 bags Singapore offered were bought in good to fine bold at 1 to 1-3, fair at 7 3-4d, 81 bags brown limed Penang were taken out at 7 3-4d. On the spot fair Singapore 7 5-8d, January-March at 7 3-8d, Sellers C-i-f delivered weights. Pepper Shells 40 bags offered and bought in at 30 per cwt. Tellicherry is offered at 48-6 January-March shipment.

Senna.—Market steady. 177 bales offered and sold medium greenish 2 1-4d to 3d, small specky greenish at 1d to 1 3-4d, small specky common 3-4d pods dark to fair at 1d to 1 3-4 per lb.

Turmeric.—We quote Madras finger fair to fine bold at 16 to 18 bulbs 8-6 to 14, Cochin finger 11 to 14, and bulbs at 7-6 to 8 per cwt.

Tea.—The catalogues this week total 40,926 packages and about 37,000 sold. A distinctly better feeling ruled throughout the sales. There was an apparent enquiry for all Tea showing a good cup. Pekoes 6 1-4d to 9, sold well and even common Teas sold at slightly harder prices. Tara, Pabbojan, Deamoolie sold at good prices. The next sales take place on the 18th inst., when the catalogues will be fairly large. The following sales take place in the New Year on January 3rd 1906.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906 :—

| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD. | | | |
| In the month of Sept. 1905— | | | |
| Weight in ounces... | 189,991 | 311,525 | —121,534 |
| Value in rupees ... | 1,16,66,893 | 1,81,05,327 | —64,38,434 |
| To the end of the month of Sept 1905— Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces... | 1,121,418 | 1,099,294 | 22,124 |
| Value in rupees ... | 6,92,60,459 | 6,37,92,904 | 54 67,555 |
| SILVER. | | | |
| In the month of Sept.— | | | |
| Weight in ounces ... | 1,646,773 | 499,762 | 1,147,011 |
| Value in rupees.... | 31,15,462 | 13,30,170 | 17,85,292 |
| To the end of the month of Sept. 1905— Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces... | 25,145,479 | 2,693,256 | 22,452,223 |
| Value in rupees...... | 4,61,15,803 | 69,54,716 | 3,91,61,087 |
| TOTAL. | | | |
| In the month of Sept. 1905— | | | |
| Weight in ounces.. | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Value in rupees...... | 1,47,82,355 | 1,94,35,497 | —46,53,142 |
| To the end of the month of Sept. Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces...... | .... | .... | .... |
| Value in rupees ...... | 11,53,76,262 | 7,07,47,620 | 14,46,28,642 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

In the month of Sept. 1905.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total, Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ........ | 11,03,615 | 13,93,548 | 24,97,163 |
| 3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees........ | .... | 1,54,453 | 1,54,453 |
| 4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage .... | 10,18,706 | 27,92,275 | 33,10,981 |
| 5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.

To the end of the month of Sept. 1905

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ........ | 1,02,19,858 | 70,12,265 | 1,72,32,123 |
| 3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees........ | 18 | 1,54,453 | 1,54,471 |
| 4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage .... | 90,22,930 | 1,49,51,673 | 2,39,74.603 |
| 5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces... | ...... | 2,02,454 | 2,02,454 |

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of Sept.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 British dollars (Tale)........ | .... | .... | .... |
| Straits dollars (Tale)........ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Rupees* ........ | 38,00,021 | 47,18,019 | 85,18,040 |
| 3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ........ | 43,001 | ...... | 43,001 |
| 4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)........ | .... | .... | .... |

To the end of the month of Sept.

| | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs | Total, Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 British dollars (Tale)........ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Straits dollars (Tale)........ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 Rupees* ........ | 1,91,00,136 | 1,92,96,105 | 3,83,96,241 |
| 3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ........ | 15,44,027 | | 15,44,027 |
| 4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale) ..... | .... | 4,97,630 | 4,97,630 |

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Calcutta........ | Rs. | Nil. |
| At Bombay........ | Rs. | 1,18,000 |
| Total ........ | Rs. | 1,48,000 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CHICHGUR—On Saturday the 30th December 1905 at midnight, at his Residence "Chowpaty House"—Hormasji Muncherji Chichgar Esqr, Solicitor, eldest son of the late Mr Muncherji Pestonji Chichgar of the Govt Shipping Office, aged 58. Deeply regretted.

MAIDMENT—New Year's Day, 1st January 1906, at his residence No. 7 Grant Buildings Colaba, Bombay, John Samuel Maidment, late Assistant Superintendent of Stamps Secretariat, Bombay, aged 65 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

EAMES—HARDAKER—December 27, at St Thomas' Church, Cocoanada, by the Rev A E Stanley M. A. Ernest Henry James Eames, of the Salt and Abkari Department, to Frances Adeline Maud, (Queenie) only daughter of Mrs A Hardaker, of Cocanada, and grand-daughter of the late retired Assistant Surgeon R A Bowie, I S M D.

WALMSLEY—LEA—December 20, at Purnea, Hugh Walmsley, I C S, to Edith Marion, youngest daughter of Richard Lea, Esq. of Earley Reading, and formerly of Assam.

YOUR TEETH are always a trouble. We will show you how to avoid this.
USE
**KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,**
a most delightful preparation,
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle
AND
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Re. 1 per bottle

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We have also a revelation in TOOTH BRUSHES which is registered under the name of "KEMP'S Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush" each brush in a neat box at Eight annas each only.

The above DENTIFRICES are used by retired Anglo-Indians in England and elsewhere (who have known and appreciated them in India) in preference to any other.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
**KEMP & CO., LD.,**
THE CHEMISTS;
(Primus in Indis.)
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

# BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m High water, 4m., 4-5la. Low water 10-42m., 9 57a. Banks closed, New Year's holidays.

Police Notice.—A dog has been taken charge of by the Police and awaits its owner.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polonaise | Der Fackelzug | Faust |
| Overture | William Tell | Rossini |
| Selection | Faust | Gonnods |
| Characteristic Piece | The Verginia Skiddadle | Rosinfild |
| Reminiscences of | Scotland | Godfrey |
| Galop | Champagne | Scherbd |

Bhownagar Notes.—Our Bhownagar Correspondent, writing on Dec. 20 says :—The weather, since I wrote to you last, has been very unsettled. On Tuesday last, the temperature had risen well over 75° fell to 60° again almost immediately. The report of hurricane having passed over Jetalser yesterday has reached here. The sea at Veraval was also very rough. The Rajsaheb of Dhagandhra returned to his capital this morning by a special train, composed of Porbander and Bhownagar State Saloons, two first class, two 2nd class and 3 3rd class carriages. The Rana of Porbander has paid a return visit, the occasion being the birthday of the Rajsaheb. The Thakore Saheb of Wankaneer is also a guest to the Rajsaheb. Some attempts were made to carry away the cattle in Mandlikpur near Jetalser under Junagad territory, but for the villagers having mustered in time and the depridators made off.

## H. H. THE NIZAM'S JUBILEE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 26, a large number of the members of the Musalman community in Bombay, met at the invitation of Syed Sirdar Ali Khan Saheb at his residence Muzzafarabad, Grant Road, to celebrate the Jubilee of H. H. the Nizam. Several enthusiastic speeches were made after while it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to His Highness :—

"From the Mahomedans of Bombay, leading Mussalmans of Bombay assembled to-night at an entertainment given by Syed Sirdar Ali Khan at Muzzafarabad in honor of His Highness the Nizam's Jubilee offer their most respectful congratulations to to His Highness and that fervent wishes for His Highness's long and prosperous reign. Among those present is H. H. the Maharaja of Bansda, who joins in the sentiments of the gathering.

The following telegram was received in reply from Ahmed Hussain, Secretary to His Highness :—Am commanded to convey through you to the Mahomedans of Bombay, His Highness's sincere acknowledgments of their kind congratulations and good wishes expressed in telegram 27th December, on the occasion of His fortieth birth-day.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths | Deaths from al Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli........ | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division........ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown........ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals........ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total........ | 1 | 2 | 78 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 304,846 | 228,348 | |
| Same date last year........ | 19 | 12 | 127 |

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

# PROCLAMATION PARADE IN BOMBAY.

The usual annual New year's Parade to commemorate the Proclamation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, as Emperor of India, took place yesterday morning on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, at 8-15 (Standard time,) before a fairly large gathering of spectators, the ground was partly covered with them. The troops taking part in the parade were the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment and the 113th Native Infantry, in dress review order in summer clothing, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. P. Turner being in command of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hogge in that of the Native Infantry, Major T. D. Kirkpatrick commanded the 2nd Yorkshires. The total strength of the parade was over one thousand strong. The different regiments commenced to arrive shortly before the fixed time for the parade and were drawn up, facing east, in the following order, from right to left, and at twelve paces' internal—the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment and the 113th Infantry, when Colours were carried uncased. In the absence of Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay District, on leave, Colonel J. A. Fearon commanded the parade, and was accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The parade commenced with the unfurling of the Royal Standard, when the troops fired a feu-de-joie, the bands, which were massed in rear of of the centre of the line, playing the National Anthem. A Royal Saltute was then given. The Commanding Officer thereafter called for three cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, which the troops loudly and heartily responded to. The regiments afterwards formed up in quarter columns for the march-past. The combined bands, in the meanwhile, advanced and formed up, facing the saluting base. The Commanding Officer and the other officers'. of the District Staff rode up to the saluting base and the troops marched past the Royal Standard, the massed-bands playing the March tunes of their respective regiments. The parade was then dismissed and the troops proceeded to their quarters. The recruits of the 113th Infantry kept the ground clear under the orders of their Quarter-Master Havaldar.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Colaba North Battery at 12 noon to-day.

The vessels in the harbour as well as in the docks were decorated with flags and buntings. The Bombay Royal Yacht Club flag Staff, and the Consulates in the city were also decorated with flags flying from their masts.

## GRAND PARADE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 1.

A very large gathering of spectators was assembled this morning on the General parade ground to witness the Proclamation parade. The troops were under the Command of Colonel Fitzgerald C. B, A. A. G., Officiating in Command the 6th Western Division. The troops began to arrive shortly after eight and were drawn up in two lines facing East. In the first line was the first Infantry Brigade under the Command of Colonel Carey of the East Lancashires. It comprised the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the East Lancashires, the 89th Russell's Infantry and the 107th Pioneers. The second Infantry Brigade under the Command of Colonel Stanley Paterson of the 93rd Highlanders extended far beyond the parade ground and consisted of the 93rd Highlanders, the 110th and 114th Mahrattas. In second line stood 33rd Cavalry and the Royal Field Battery which came from Oundh Artillery camp to fire the royal salute. Colonel Fitzerald accompanied by Head Quarter and Divisional Staffs arrived on the ground at 8-30, the troops presenting arms as soon as the flag was hoisted. The battery on right fired eleven guns and this was followed by a feu-de-joie while the first bars of National Anthem were played by massed bands. After the royal salute was given, followed by three hearty cheers for His Majesty, the batteries limbered up and moved to their positions and a most successful parade then terminated.

An unfortunate accident occured while the cheering took place. Lieutenant Whittaker of the East Lancashires who was Acting Brigade Major of the first Infantry Brigade was mounted on a restive charger which managed to unseat him. Lieutenant Whittaker fell heavily on his head and sustained serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Ghorpori Station Hospital in an unconscious state. His head was in a pool of blood when he was picked up and it is feared that he has concussion of the brain.

## CELEBRATION AT NANDOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NANDOD, Jan. 1.

The Coronation Day Parade was held by His Highness Maharanashri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla. A salute of 31 guns with a feu-de-joie was fired and three hearty cheers were given for their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Alexandra.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

A few drops of rain have been received at Bhamo, Sibsagar, and Saugor Island, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The disturbed conditions over the Bay have disappeared, and ordinary cold weather conditions prevail throughout the country with lower temperatur than usual, except locally over Deltaic Bengal and the North-East of the Peninsula. There are no sign at present of disturbances to the westward of India, hence fine wheather will prevail generally over the Plains, though over the North-West Himalayas the weather may be feebly unsettled.

## HE DREADED THE SIGHT OF FOOD.

When a man who has not yet reached middle age tells you, seriously, that he dreads the sight of food, no further evidence is needed to prove that there is something very wrong with him. In ninety-nine such cases out of a hundred the evil will be found to be due to indigestion. It was that the most prevalent of all complaints, which for five months disabled Mr. E. Nicholson, of No. 34 East Street, Town Quay, Portsmouth, England. He is a wellknown and respected tradesman in that town.

My illness began with a strange gnawing pain at the stomach remarked Mr Nicholson on September 22, 1905, which gradually grew more intense and constant until at last I was never without it. Eating always made it worse and I came to dread the sight of food of any kind. The least morsel would cause me agony. There was great presure at my chest; and I frequently suffered from sick headache which made me very dizzy and caused everything to appear as though it were spining around. I slept badly at night the pain in my stomach keeping me awake for hours together, and in the morning I would arise with a bad unpleasant taste in my mouth.

After enduring this misery for some time, I went to a doctor and described my symptoms to him. He seemed to understand my case well enough and gave me some medicine; but it did me no good. Then I tried first one medicine and then another, but all in vain, my health went from bad to worse, until I reached an almost hopeless state. One day, when I was feeling terribly run down, my wife brought in a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup and set it on the table by the side of my plate. Though I had no faith in it whatever, I allowed myself to be persuaded to take some and continued to take it. The result very soon delighted and surprised me. My pain gradually subsided and never returned, the improvement beginning almost with the first dose, There has been no return of the complaint, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life, though the facts that I have here stated occurred seven years ago'"

Nothing keeps a man or woman down like indigestion or liver trouble—nothing lifts them up so quickly or so surely as a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. The remedy that cured Mr. Nicholson, It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound, having a specific action on the stomach, liver and kidneys. It promotes healthy digestion and excretion expels all impurities from the system, enriches the blood and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body. Take it daily after meals.

# AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

## THE FORTHCOMING TYRE TRIALS.

When ignorance in others is not irritating, it is amusing. Probably fifty per cent. of the people who drive their own cars are dreadfully ignorant about the internal anatomy of a motor. One of the most mysterious things to some people, judging by the occasional appeals for more light in car papers, is what becomes of the electric current after it has done its duty in the cylinders. The prevailing impression, of those of the fifty per cent. who cannot fathom the matter, is that the current gets stored up somehow in the metal of the chassis. What else can happen, they ask, seeing that the rubber tyres insulate the car from mother earth? Quite positive on this point are those who have received shocks from their levers, frames, or bonnets. Poor things, it is unkind to laugh at them out of our superior wisdom. There have been so many inventions since our grandfathers' "regime" that it is difficult, and a laborious matter, even to acquire a smattering of knowledge of them all. Still, electricity has been such an every day affair with us all that one would naturally have imagined that anybody of some education would know that for a current to flow a complete circuit is a "sine qua non." Who has not laughed or squealed at the shocks of a little magnetic machine when joining hands with those who are grasping the electrodes? But it does not occur, apparently, to the forgetful, mystified motorist that the current returns to its source. Nor does it occur to him who writes that he gets unexpected and rude shocks from his change-speed lever that the insulation of his wiring has broken down somewhere, and that the current goes touring about on a voyage of exploration over the mechanism directly the engine is switched on.

The discussion now on the automobile "tapis" is whether cars should be lent for the impending General Election. In one way, at any rate, it would be a very good plan to lend motors for conveying all and sundry to the poll, because in that way a great number of people who have never experienced a drive in such speedy and delightful carriages would have their curiosity enlightened, their vanity flattered, and would probably come to a more tolerant attitude or mind towards them and their owners. On the other hand, of course, one does not feel at all inclined to allow all such wear and tear to be incurred for a man who is antagonistic to automobilism. The only thing to do, then, in order to help with contented minds the particular candidate one means to plump for on other matters, is to demand a definite assurance in writing from him that he will maintain a favourable attitude towards motoring and will safeguard its interests when the discussion of amended laws arises.

It is questionable if the rage for closed bodies is not being a little overdone. Of course when the elements are unkind and for certain uses a closed body is a necessity, but it must not be forgotten that the main benefit of motoring is derived from swift passage through the open air, which tones up our nerves and oxygenises the blood through increased breathing. Simple motion inside a closed motor is not enough for our Indian livers or Bridge spleens. Probably one of the very best devised car bodies now in use is that of Lady Arran. It is a landaulette, arranged to open in a very complete manner, and yet will close quickly and conveniently and possesses an extension over the chauffeur's seats capable of carrying a quantity of baggage.

The aims which have led the committee of the Automobile Club to follow the example of the French club and organize a tyre contest are worthy of all commendation. On the face of it, the contest is a simple one the competitors each bring their cars with their tyres fitted thereto, and with an observer and passengers go off on tour. On their return, the condition of the tyres is examined and medals are awarded. In reality, the club is undertaking a matter, the arduous, and perhaps even unpleasant, nature of which it is possible they scarcely realise. If the wear of a tyre depended merely upon the quality of the rubber in it, or even upon its construction, the task of the organizers of the trials would be a simple one. Unfortunately, the quality and construction of a tyre are not the only factors which determine its wear; the driver, the car, and, of course, the roads, have to be taken into account. Without fear of contradiction, one can assert that, in the hands of a bad driver, any tyres will wear badly. A good driver will pick his way on the roads with care, and if he wishes to save his tyres will avoid the small patches of new metalling so common on all highways particularly at certain seasons of the year. Slow travelling will diminish the tyre bill, speed will increase it, especially on winding roads. But, above all, reckless use of the brakes may make the cost of the upkeep even pounds per mile instead of pence. Tyres, it should be understood, are constructed of thin sheets of rubber vulcanised upon each other or upon canvas. When the brakes are put suddenly on the wheels, the latter may or may not cease to turn, but in any event so much resistance is set up between the tyre tread and the road that the rubber is torn, scraped, or peeled off, according to the condition of vulcanisation. For this reason the reckless driver may do ten shillings' worth of damage to his tyres each time he throws on his brakes.

It is common knowledge in motoring circles that some cars are much harder upon tyres than others, for the same reason that some skid worse than others. The reason for this depends partly upon the clutch (for a fierce clutch is death to tyres), and partly upon the distribution of weight upon the chassis, for if the back wheels are insufficiently weighted they cannot properly bite the ground. More especially, however, the tendency to skidding is due to improperly designed steering heads. In turning corners the fact is sometimes lost sight of that the front wheels of a motor-car lose their parallelism, or should do so. In fact, when a car departs from a straight course, as at a curve or a corner, the axles of the four wheels should always meet at a point. This condition is obtained only theoretically by the Ackerman type of axle now universally in use, and many of the designs are hopelessly insufficient. In consequence, on cars having the steering heads defectively designed there is an almost ceaseless sliding of one or more of the tyres over the surface of the road. It is clear, therefore, that the results of the tyre trials can only be very general, for even though the competitors provide their own cars and their own drivers, the individuality of neither can be altogether eliminated.

Bewilderment was the first impression received by motorists who essayed the not altogether agreeable task of attempting to inspect the exhibits in the Automobile Salon which opened in the Grand Palais in Paris yesterday. The Paris show has always been a great social event, and it is never more so than during the opening days. In this respect it differs from Olympia, for at the latter the early days were the best ones for the buyers. At Paris yesterday business was almost impossible—one merely had to drift with the crowd, and, when one had got accustomed to the unwonted scene, notice that the exhibits at the Eighth Salon are much like those one saw at the previous one. There is, of course, a sprinkling of novelties and of improvements, but they figure principally in the stands of the less-known makers who did not exhibit at Olympia. Of the details of the show, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom, it is early yet to speak.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1906.

## HONOURS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

THE list, extending over two columns, which we published yesterday, containing the names of those who have been honoured by His Majesty the King-Emperor differs in no way from the many lists which have preceded it except in the one item that as a recognition of the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, in India it is of a purely Indian character. In this it is different from others which we have seen, but in one great respect it resembles every one which has gone before it and every one which will come after it. For it is impossible that the Honours list should meet with the approval of everyone. The world is so prone to look for honour for itself and friends that there must always be disappointment for those who have deserved and who have been overlooked by officialdom, often for those who are less worthy of recognition. In this case the disappointment is not confined to personal feelings. There are those amongst the Anglo-Indian community which devotes the best of its life to this country, those who have given the very best of their ability without any thought further than that they are doing their duty, but the world looks on and, when recognition comes from the Crown, expects that a discriminating eye will seek to discover those whose work is often buried in the obscurity of the hum-drum whilst being the most important. As we have said the present list is no exception to the rule. We do not for one moment quarrel with the choice as far as it has gone. More particularly are we concerned with those who labour at our side. Most heartily do we congratulate Sir Walter Hughes and Sir William Cruickshank upon the honour conferred upon them by creating them Knights. The former in great measure makes up for the lack of any other name representing the Commercial Community of Bombay for, as Chairman of the Port Trust, he represents the trade of Bombay in its widest aspect. In another column we refer to the work he has done showing how fully he deserves recognition of his country. In another way the Hon'ble Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb represents the Commercial interests of Bombay, for though now Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Karachi, Bombay can look back a few years to the time when he was fitting himself for that position by his work as a member of the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Mr. Casson Walker, too, is well-known on this side of India and with Mr. Fuller—whose struggle lies mostly in front of him—deserves rather more recognition than he has been granted. Very popular will be the conferring of a Companionship of the Order of the Star of India upon the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie who, in his long connection with the Bombay Presidency has done excellent work of which that during his Commissionership in Sind is not the least notable. The work of Major McMahon as head of the Seistan Boundary Commission has received recognition as has that of many others who have little or no connection with Bombay. The list is a long one and as notable in its quality as in its quantity, but we cannot but feel that many have been overlooked who certainly might have expected some recompense, not so much personal as official. We find no mention in the list of the Volunteers, surely a most worthy body which deserves encouragement, and it does not need much seeking to find others who, as representatives of communities, will have many friends who will regret that the official eye is not all-comprehending. It may be, but we are afraid it is unlikely that the termination of the Royal Tour in India will offer another opportunity for the recognition of those who deserve a place in a moderately representative list and those, the absence of whose name we deplore, will go unrecognised. The names of those who are suffering personal disappointment is legion; the number of those who thoroughly deserve the best of this country and have been forgotten is great—we regret to think how great.

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**INDUSTRIAL INDIA.**

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON took a large text when he contributed to the Benares Industrial Conference a "note" on Industrial work in India. Reading his thesis, it is impossible to doubt that he has very much at heart the progress of native industries, but it is impossible not to feel that often his wish is father to the thought, a fact which he half acknowledges when he fears that he may be accused of counting his chickens before they are hatched Mr. Chatterton's ideal is to see industries developed in India in the hands of Indians. He finds hope that this will come to pass in the enormous raising of the status of those who are engaged in manufacturing industries, as viewed by the rest of community and the recognition of Government to the movement which is apparent in the grants which are given to industrial schools. *The difficulty*, as Mr. Chatterton points out, which has always confronted reformers, is the fact that so little attempt has been made to render the indigenous industries of this country more efficient by reorganising them on modern lines or by placing at the disposal of the workers the practical application of modern scientific discoveries. There has been little change in the condition of work for many hundreds of years; methods have been handed down from generation to generation, and thus in the majority of instances, the workman endeavours to compete with modern machinery whilst using obsolete methods. There has always been individuality in the work. At most the combination of workmen has existed only amongst members of a family, and the idea of binding labour by the employment of large capital has only come into favour within quite modern times and, even so, only to a small extent. Probably in no country in the world would manufactures have survived under such conditions except in India, and with such great vitality there should be little difficulty in transforming struggling native industries into powerful organisations. As an instance is cited the work that has been done to foster the use and manufacture of aluminium articles which has gradually assumed an important place in the commerce of Madras. Dealing with the alleged conservatism of the native, Mr. Chatterton holds that they have often been wiser than those who would instruct them, wiser because they instinctively rejected those things which are not suited to Indian conditions, either of manufacture or agriculture. As instances are quoted English ploughs the neglect of which is in strong contrast to the popularity of sewing machines which at once appealed to the mind as being eminently suited to the work demanded of them. In Madras at the present time there is a movement to improve irrigation by means of the use of engines and pumping gear. Several plants have already been installed and have proved their value by the increased utility of the land. Yet the majority are loth to avail themselves of this easy method of lifting water from the wells and distributing it without further unnecessary labour over the land. The prejudice of lethargy, which is what most frequently confronts reformers, can only be overcome by a wide dissemination of knowledge, and the starting of a school for engineers capable of looking after the machinery is probably the best possible way of overcoming aversion to the adoption of a method which, if properly carried out, must prove of immeasurable advantage.

Another difficulty which confronts the reformer is that the scale, on which work has been carried out hitherto, has been too small to allow of any profit in the use of modern methods, whilst the lack of capital has forbidden experimental work. The Government has, to a great extent, done away with the last objection by a liberal interpretation of the Agricultural Loans Act. If there be land suitable for special cultivation and an adequate water supply Government will set experts to report upon the suggested scheme and, if it has promise of success, loan sufficient to enable it to be carried out under proper supervision. Mr. Chatterton considers that Madras has contributed largely to the industrial development of India by such introduction of Western methods and says: "The success we have met with in the past and that which still remains to be achieved in the future depends entirely upon the accuracy with which we have gauged the requirements of the people. Aluminium working was first introduced with the object of creating for it a sufficiently large market to warrant the establishment of factories in the country for the production of the metal from the raw materials known to exist. The industry is steadily making progress, but the goal is still far off and the demand for aluminium wares will have to be at least five or six times as big as it is before, we can hope to make the industry independent of imported metal. There is no doubt that India could easily absorb with advantage a great deal more metal than this, and it will be interesting to watch how the Swadeshi movement effects the success of one of the pioneer attempts to improve the native industries." There is no need to refer to Mr. Chatterton's partiality for the chrome leather, the manufacture of which he has done so much to introduce into Madras with such great success. Initial mistakes have been overcome and better methods has killed any initial prejudices so that there is a growing preference for the chrome rather than the vegetable tanned leather. Mr. Chatterton has leanings towards Swadeshism of the right sort, the Swadeshism which urges on proper competition by the natural development of resources and not the artificial development which, it has been suggested, the boycott will give. In this he is only voicing the general wish of all who are interested in India and wish to see it rise to a higher place in the commercial world in which it has natural advantages which should stand it in good stead. At present there is a vast amount of latent energy in the country. How long it will take to bring it into activity it is hard to say, but undoubtedly a move has been made and will in due course bear fruit, provided it is not hampered by the influence of arrogant Bengali ignorance.

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**A GOVERNMENT OF LAWYERS.**

Whenever the Political stump speech makers in the Park are at a loss for a "cause," and when they have exhausted their vocabulary of epithets for "drink", vivisection, vaccination, tobacco and the Church, they turn to the House of Commons and harangue their audiences on the wickedness of allowing the country to be run by a "gang" of carpet-bagging lawyers in a certain august club at Westminster. For a long time there has been an average of about one hundred and sixty lawyers in the House of Commons, and it must be admitted that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has done nothing to reduce their number. That could scarcely be expected, however, seeing that he is himself a member of the Bar. But the new Cabinet is unusually strong in lawyers, and at least three of its new members are active, practising barristers. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Bryce have all attained fame and fortune at their profession apart from their political activity. Mr. Bryce, too, is a well-known jurist. We do not know that the new Government is likely to suffer from its plethora of lawyers. It is an accepted fact that lawyers make the best judges between what is right and what is wrong—in Politics as in Law. We do not forget that, Liberals though they were, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane both saw the grotesque error of the Pro-Boer policy of the Radicals five years ago, and revolted accordingly. Lawyers have always exercised a great effect on British legislation and hold many high *offices by virtue of their profession.* They have had their black sheep, but the profession of a lawyer better trains a man to appreciate the wisdom of acting up to the highest dictates of honour than the practice of religion. Generally the influence of lawyers has been for the good of the House. It may be worth recalling what Lord John Russell said (about 1820) in his Essay on the Constitution: "Among other cavillings at the practice of our Constitution there has been raised a cry against the influence of lawyers. From the earliest time, however, that influence has been beneficial to the country. In the House of Commons, the members who have taken a chief part in the debates have generally been lawyers. This is the natural result of their habits of speaking, and we see them on one side of the House as well as on the other. On the side of freedom we may reckon a series of bright names that began with the beginning of our Constitution. Unfortunately, however, there are instances of men who, attracted by the brilliant rewards in the profession of the law which the Crown has to give, have made themselves the tools of tyranny and corruption. But this is by no means an exclusive attribute of lawyers." It is interesting to think what hopeless muddles many of our Acts of Parliament would be, were it not that they are drafted by the skilled hands of the lawyers. It used to be said that one could drive a coach and horses through any Act of Parliament, but it is probable that, were it not for the exceptional astuteness of the able lawyers who make the Acts, it would be possible to drive endless coaches and horses through them. True it is that with all the legal acumen which is put into our legislation it is sometimes the case that an Act sometimes fails through a simple omission. Thus it was with the Tory Government's Act which created the Black List. The Act stated that any man known to be a confirmed drunkard, who consistently refused to cease resorting to licensed premises, should be Black Listed, and his name and portrait hung in the public-houses in his neighbourhood. But the Act said, "with his permission." It never seemed to occur to those who drafted the Act that no man, drunk or sober, would give his permission for his name and picture to be hung in every tap-room in his town to make him a permanent laughing-stock to all his friends and enemies. Hence the Act failed, and failed ludicrously. This only shows how necessary it is that lawyers should have an important place in the Legislature.

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THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Chusan* left Hongkong, on December 30th.

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THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Delhi*, with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m., on January 1st, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

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LORD KITCHENER will be entertained at dinner at Calcutta by the President and delegates of the Indian Railway Conference on the 15th January.

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THE official changing to Standard Time took place with the ushering in of the New Year. Yesterday the majority of the clubs were put forward thirty-nine minutes, although there were exceptions.

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COLONEL Sir Henry Rawlinson, who has been in India for some weeks in connection with Staff College affairs, will leave for England on the 13th January. It seems certain that the Camberley and Quetta Colleges will eventually pull together, and that such rivalry as may exist will be of the healthiest nature.

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THE Government of India, says the "Pioneer," can scarcely be congratulated on the reply, published to the allegations that have been made regarding the condition of Mahomedan pilgrims awaiting shipment in Bombay for Jeddah. It has been asserted with the most circumstantial detail that thousands of these pilgrims are roaming homeless, and in many cases destitute, through the streets of Bombay, to the grave danger of the city's health, because they cannot be accommodated in the quarantine camp through which all pilgrims have to pass before shipment. It is hardly an answer to these complaints to say that the Government have heard with regret of the sufferings of the Mahomedan pilgrims, and that the question of abandoning Bombay as a port of embarkation is under consideration. Nor is it sufficient to hope that the hardships complained of are being relieved by the action of the Municipality and private charity. So long as quarantine is enforced by international law it is the duty of Government to provide adequate accommodation for the pilgrims in the camps, and it is acknowledged on all hands that this has not been done. If adequate accommodation cannot be provided at Bombay embarkation there should at once be abandoned, and steps should be taken to return the pilgrims to their homes or to send them to other ports where proper provision can be made for them. A system which, to quote the "Times of India," "leaves a floating population reckoned in thousands for whom neither housing nor the most rudimentary sanitary provision is available," stands self-condemned. But surely the local Government can do something better than sit still and look on while matters are being adjusted between the complainants and the authorities at Calcutta.

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GENERAL SIR CHARLES COOPER JOHNSON, G. C.B., of The Hill, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, died at Upton-on-Severn on Thursday night, Dec. 7, after a short illness, at the age of 78. The sixth son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, second baronet, of Bath, he was educated at Addiscombe, and obtained a nomination to an ensigncy in the Indian Army on June 7, 1844. Posted to the 33rd Bengal Naval Inf. on Feb. 13, 1845, he took part in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-1846, including the battle of Sobraon, for which he had the medal with clasp. He obtained promotion in January 1847, and during the suppression of the Indian Mutiny served under Lord Clyde as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at headquarters at the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858, for which he had his second medal with clasp. Becoming a captain in June, 1859, he was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in February 1861, promoted to be major in June 1864, and in 1868 served as chief of the Quarter-master-General's Department with the Hazara Field Force under Major-General Wilde, obtaining mention in despatches for his services, being thanked by the Government, and given the medal with clasp and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated August 1869, and later awarded the C.B. Reaching the rank of Colonel in December 1874, he was deputy Quarter-master-General of the Army in India during the Afghan campaign of 1878-80, and was promoted to be a K.C.B. in May 1881. Sir Charles Johnson was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in December 1885, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in January 1886, to that of Lieutenant-General in January 1889, and to that of General in April 1894. He was promoted to be a knight Grand Cross of the Bath in May 1900. General Johnson, who was on the Commission of the Peace for Worcestershire, married Jemima Anne Frances, daughter of the late Rev. George Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

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## THE CRY FROM THE COUNTRY.

### SMALL HOLDINGS.

AMONG the many social and economic questions that crowd upon the attention of thoughtful Englishmen at the present time, the agricultural problem is not the least. From the narrower view of the city ratepayer it is a serious thing that a considerable portion of the population of the rural districts is forcing itself into the towns to become a charge upon the city rates or to swell the numbers of the unemployed; but the danger is a much more serious one even than this. The de-population of rural England means a serious decrease in the food producing capacity of our country, and this becomes a national question. The position of England as a small island, crowded with an enormous population, is of itself sufficient to prove that the food supply of her people is one of vital importance; but when it is considered that our small island stands face to face with a jealous Europe armed to the teeth, with war scares cropping up every month, it is obvious that it becomes a duty to Englishmen to see that our land produces every ounce of food of which it is capable. Notwithstanding this great need we are compelled to admit that we are not producing a tithe of the food of which our land is capable, and that we are growing more and more dependent upon importation for the necessities of life. This condition of affairs, which amounts to a grave national danger, is said to be due to two main causes: first, the present arrangement of land tenure, and, secondly, the steady blow of the countrymen into the towns. Now, the second of these reasons is, to a great extent, the outcome of the former: "the want of interest in the land" which drives the labourer into the towns is due to the conditions of land tenure at present existing. On most of the large estates held by the great landowners of England, the small holder is a person who is not encouraged, and the land is portioned out into large farms. The reason for this is generally found in the fact that the agent of the proprietor finds this arrangement more convenient both to himself and his principal, and consequently he does not stay to consider any larger questions that may be involved in the issue. As far as he is concerned, he lets the large farm to a tenant, with considerable capital, and so he reaps several advantages—the rent is assured, it is collected in one amount, and he is not troubled with the affairs of small people: the landlord finds a tenant, who, as a man of more or less capital, is an acquisition to the neighbourhood, who is interested in sport, who possibly hunts a little, and is not anxious to be paid for every hen that is killed by the foxes. But, on the other hand, the fact remains that the large tenant does not employ so many hands upon the land as it would take in the occupation of a series of small holders; and he employs his land in the wider occupation of stock rearing, and consequently does not make his land as profitable in the way of food supply as it would be in the hands of small holders. It is a significant fact that the neighbourhoods where the large farm system is encouraged are the neighbourhoods which have suffered most from depopulation. On the other hand, those neighbourhoods occupied by small holders have maintained their population. It must, however, be admitted that in these districts there are to be seen on all hands evidences of the want of spare capital; the houses are poor and oftentimes inadequate from a sanitary point of view, the horses and stock are of a poor quality, and the farming implements are somewhat antiquated; but the land provides a living wage for a larger number of hands, and it produces more food. It would seem that each system of tenancy has both advantages and disadvantages; and perhaps the "happy mean" of finding room for both the large farmer and the small holder supplies the line of greatest benefit both to the nation, as a whole, and to the agricultural community in particular. Since, however, a considerable prejudice exists in the minds of many landowners and most agents against the small holder, and since the scarcity of small holdings is one of the great grievances of the inhabitants of the village of to-day, it may not be without use to point out some of the salient advantages of this system.

#### I.—IT TENDS TO INCREASE THE RURAL POPULATION.

A man, who has a small holding, is content to remain upon the land; he keeps his sons at home and thus the migration to the town is stayed. Nor is this all. The small holder's children become a source of income to him at an early age; and thus a large family is an advantage instead of an incubus; and most of the small holders, where the system is established, will be found to have large families. Whatever theories may be held on this point in the cities, there can be no question that it is most desirable, alike from military, social, and economic considerations, to secure as large an increase of the birth rate from the village labouring class as possible. It is from this class that we draw the physical strength and study power of endurance that has made our nation great in the days gone by, and on which the Empire must eventually rely for the future. The number of childless marriages among the farm labourer class is beginning to show an increase in some districts; and this tendency, unless checked, will become an evil that will eventually amount to a national disaster. The most practical method of dealing with it is to encourage the small holder.

#### II.—IT PROVIDES THE LABOURER WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF A CAREER.

One of the evils of the present life of the agricultural labourer is that he has no chance of bettering his position. From the day that he is able to earn a labourer's full wage he has no prospect of attaining to any higher position; there is no scope for ambition, no possibility of improving his status, no inducement for effort. From this state of affairs there springs the spirit of apathy, indifference, and mental stagnation that is one of the great evils of village life. Small holdings give this chance of a career which is so greatly needed; they give the labourer an inducement to sobriety and thrift; they make him anxious to become the master of the details of his trade; they raise him in short, from the position of a beast of burden to the dignity and status of a man! It is worth nothing that many of the best farmers, in those parts of England where the system of small holdings has been in vogue long enough to show results, have risen from the ranks of the labourer, and their great stepping stone has been the small holding.

#### III.—IT ENCOURAGES A SUPERIOR CLASS AMONG THE LABOURERS.

In districts where it is possible to obtain small holdings, it is interesting to find a type of labourer which is peculiar. He is a man who has set before himself a life ambition, and he is steadily working towards it. It gives him self-respect; it makes him thrifty; he takes a much greater and more intelligent interest in his work. His moral tone is often higher; he takes an interest in the public life of his village and a generally anxious for self-improvement. He provides himself with a black coat for Sundays and becomes a power at the local chapel. He probably becomes a preacher or a "class-leader," and what is wanting of theology or erudition in his discourses is more than compensated for by originality of thought and vigour of gesture and metaphor. This phase of evolution is doubtless painful to the parson and the squire, but it marks a very distinct improvement in the man's ideals and aspirations, and should provide food for serious thought and possibly self-rebuke to each of these gentleman.

#### IV.—IT MAKES THE LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE.

The small holder, if he is to support himself and his family on his small plot of land must, by care, industry, and forethought, make every foot of it produce all that it is capable of. This man's land will have more labour put into it than the large farmer's land; and labour spells productiveness. Again, he will be careful to grow such crops as will give him the best return per acre, and consequently his method of farming will become more up-to-date, and he will be careful to see that his supply meets the demand of the market. Much of the bitter cry of the agriculturist has been caused by the fact that he will obstinately grow crops that can be produced, of better quality and at cheaper rates, elsewhere; and that he expects the markets to pay him a fancy price for them. Now, the small holder is, as a class, free from the conservative instincts which lead to this mistake, and the result is that his land becomes more productive.

(Concluded on page 5)

# THE STRUGGLE AT MOSCOW.

## ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

### Sudden Collapse reflected at St. Petersburg.

## GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The collapse of the Moscow rising had an immediate effect at St. Petersburg, where work will be resumed to-morrow.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Government is confident that the back of the revolution was broken with the collapse at Moscow, where the revolutionaries after endeavouring to retreat were driven into a quarter of the town and surrounded by the troops and exposed to Artillery fire.

Numbers were killed and the remainder fled.

An anarchist has thrown four bombs into a restaurant at Odessa. Three exploded, wounding five people and a fourth exploded at the Police Station, killing two policemen and wounding five.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The damage done by the bombardment at Moscow on Saturday amounts to several million of roubles.

The inhabitants of the quarter which was surrounded were forewarned by the authorities and left prior to the bombardment.

The Council of workmen at St Petersburg have decided to suspend the strikes and organise a general insurrection, but meanwhile to initiate a reign of Terror.

The Government has responded that they will repress army preparations for a revolt with the utmost rigour.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Twenty-six of the Committee of the anti-Military Association who have been tried in Paris, for trying to corrupt conscripts have been convicted.

Professor Herve, the apostle of the movement, has been sentenced to four years. M. Urbain Gohier, the prominent Dreyfusard, to one year's imprisonment and others, six months to three years'.

They all sang the International when leaving the dock.

# ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

## Growth of the Entente.

The Frankfort and Hamburg Chambers of Commerce after most cordial speeches have passed a resolution to support the movement for better relations between Germany and England.

# CHANGE OF MINISTERS IN THE EAST.

It is announced at Berlin that the German Ministers at Peking and Tokio will exchange places.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi, with the English Mails of 21st ultimo, left for Bombay at 1 a.m., to-day.

# CALCUTTA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The four first rounds in the Golf Championship were completed here to-day, Lieut. C. Campbell and M. J. R. S. Mackenzie being first and 2nd with total scores of 174 and 175 respectively. These two players, therefore, meet each other in the finals to-morrow.

# THE CALCUTTA RACES.

## INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

At the Tollygunge steeplechases to-day there was a large gathering in fine weather. There was a fair field for all but the Indian Grand Military for which only two started. The following are the results.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pony Steeplechase.—** | |
| Shylock | 1 |
| Perquisite | 2 |
| Keywest | 3 |
| **Pony Hunters' Steplechase.—** | |
| Energy | 1 |
| Goodchap | 2 |
| Sunrise | 3 |
| **Trial Chase Plate.—** | |
| Rustler | 1 |
| Scotch Thistle | 2 |
| Baron II | 3 |
| **Indian Grand Military.—** | |
| Pactolus | 1 |
| Orphan Boy | 2 |
| **Indian Grand National.—** | |
| Kipling | 1 |
| Badger | 2 |
| Metalwing | 3 |
| **Hunters' Steeplechase.—** | |
| Lord Harry | 1 |
| Pretender | 2 |
| Sauce | 3 |
| **Avenue Plate.—** | |
| Honest Lady | 1 |
| Solace | 2 |
| Othelo | 3 |

# THE ROYAL TOUR.

## THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

### LORD KITCHENER LEADING THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the proclamation parade of the troops in Calcutta this morning. The Prince rode on to the maidan accompanied by the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener and the staffs. The Princess and Lady Minto were present in carriages.

His Royal Highness inspected the troops and afterwards the customary salute of twenty-one guns and a feu de joie were fired. The troops thereafter marched past, Lord Kitchener leading.

After the parades His Royal Highness witnessed a tie in the Bengal Polo tournament between the 9th Lancers and the Golconda Gymkhana in which the Golconda team won after a good game.

LATER.

In the Polo Tournament here to-day, the Golconda Team beat the 9th Lancers by 5 goals, three subsidiaries to two goals, four subsidiaries.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Princess this afternoon attended a Purdah party held at Belvedere and subsequently visited a fancy fair held in the Zoological Gardens on behalf of Calcutta charities. The fair is one annually organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and numerous charities benefit by it.

There was an expectation that the Prince would attend the Tollygunge steeplechases this afternoon to see the Indian Grand National run. But his Royal Highness did not put in an appearance. The Viceroy was present and there was a large attendance and good racing. The Grand National was won by Mr. E. J. Marshall's Kipling ridden by Sheldrake.

To-night a state banquet has been held at Government House. No less than 144 have accepted invitations for the State dinner at which Lord Minto presides. This is in addition to fourteen Indian gentlemen who come in afterwards.

## MORE KING'S AND PRINCE OF WALES' OWN REGIMENTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, issued here to-night, states that the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council has the highest gratification, in announcing that in commemoration of the visit to India of General H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to honour the following Regiments by conferring on them the title of "King Edward's Own" with the permission to wear on their Colours and appointments His Majesty's Royal Cypher :—The 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry, the 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), the 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers and the 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles.)

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been also graciously pleased to appoint General H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to be Colonel-in-Chief of the following Regiments and has conferred on them the honour of being designated the "Prince of Wales' Own" with the permission to wear on their Colours and appointments the Prince of Wales' Plumes :—The 18th Tiwana Lancers, the 26th Light Cavalry, the 38th and 39th Central India Horse, the 1st Sappers and Miners, the 14th Ferozepore Sikhs, the 61st Pioneers, the 130th Baluchis and the 1st Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment).

# CEYLON MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

## A QUESTION OF HEAD DRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

At a Conference of Ceylon Mahomedans held here yesterday, thirty thousand people were present. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister, who was specially invited from Bombay delivered the inaugural address. The Honourable Mr. Abdul Rahiman welcomed him on behalf of the Ceylon Moslems. It was unanimously resolved to send a memorial to the King-Emperor praying His Majesty to cancel the minute of the local Supreme Court, prohibiting Mr. Abdul Cader, the first Mahomedan Advocate, from appearing in fez before it. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

# LORD LAMINGTON AND THE PORTUGUESE.

A meeting of the members of the Gremio Portuguez was held in the Hall of the Bombay Catholic Association on Friday for the purpose of conveying to his Excellency Lord Lamington a message of welcome on his arrival in Goa. Dr. L. J. Pinto, the president of the Gremio, occupied the chair, and, in placing the object of the meeting before the members present, said that he was perfectly convinced that each and every member of the Gremio Portuguez would consider that this was the best occassion for the Portuguese in Bombay to manifest their pleasure at seeing the Governor of Bombay visiting their country, and to join in the welcome which was to be accorded to his Excellency the following day both by the Portuguese Government and by the people. In referring to the cordial relations which have existed between the British and Portuguese nations the chairman dwelt upon the generous treatment accorded to the Portuguese both by the official and non-official British Public whereby a large number of Portuguese were enabled to earn their living in British teritory. He considered that Lord Lamington's visit to Goa was the fittest occasion to manifest their gratitude to the British Crown and the British public for the protection accorded to the Portuguese and the benefits derived by them under the benign and liberal British rule in India.

Dr. P. Lisboa then proposed that the following message be addressed by the President of the Gremio Portuguez to the Governor-General of Goa:—"The Members of the Gremio Portuguez of Bombay, assembled to-day in meeting have resolved unanimously to request your Excellency to be good enough to welcome and to offer the respectful homage of the Gremio Portuguez to his Excellency Lord Lamington, the illustrious Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, on his arrival in Goa. Highly grateful of the benefits which the Portuguese residing in these parts continue to receive from the British Government, under whose benevolent protection they live, the said members avail themselves of this occasion to manifest their gratitude to the noble Representative of the King-Emperor who honors Goa with his visit to-morrow. For which favour they shall feel much obliged to your Excellency." The proposition was carried by acclamation.

# THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

## BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

ONLY three Bombay men have come in for a share in the titles of any consequence bestowed by the King-Emperor on New Year's Day this year, namely the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, who has been made a Knight; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Revenue Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, who has been made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India; and Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamasji Dastur of Poona, who has been made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In the case of all the three recipients, it may be said that the honours have been richly deserved and worthily bestowed.

### THE HON. SIR WALTER HUGHES.

There can be but one opinion as to the fitness of the honour bestowed upon Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. The present prosperous condition of the Trust is mainly due to his untiring industry, his great engineering resourcefulness, and his intimate acquaintance with the commercial needs of the port and its susceptibility of great future developments, added to his farsightedness regarding the directions in which such developments might be made most profitable to the State. In the closing week of September last, when he completed fifty-five years' service and occupied the position of the senior officer in the Public Works Department at Bombay, he retired from Government Service; but by a wise dispensation, Government directed that he should continue to hold the post of Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, in which capacity his personal zeal and unflagging industry, added to an intimate acquaintance with the internal working of similar Trusts at home, have made the administration of our port the envy of all kindred institutions. His withdrawal from the post of Chairman of the Trust, at a time when the works of the new costly Docks are in hand, would have been a decided loss to the interests of the port and its commerce generally; for he has been the main instrument in the remarkable development which has been witnessed in the commercial affairs of the port within the last few years. When Sir Walter Hughes took charge of the office of Chairman of the Trust over thirteen years ago the revenue of the port amounted to about forty-two lakhs of rupees. It has now risen to over sixty-seven lakhs with a prospect of further increase still, and the vast scheme for new Docks and the great reclamation enterprise at the northern end of the harbour promise most lucrative developments in the commercial importance of the port.

Sir Walter Hughes is an officer of tried ability, who has rendered many valuable services to the State during the last thirty-seven years. He joined the Public Works Department at the age of eighteen, and is yet in the prime of manhood, being fifty-five years of age. On his joining the Service in October 1868, he was appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation at Poona, and about four years later, was promoted to the post of officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch. For about a month from May to June 1873, he was in charge of the office of Under-Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer for Irrigation. In consideration of valuable services rendered by him, Mr. Hughes was granted one year's extra pensionable service for the Famine of 1876-77. In November 1878, he passed the higher standard examination in Marathi; and in April 1880, was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Exactly two years later we find him working with much zeal and energy as officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department (Irrigation.) In April 1887, he was promoted to the responsible post of Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, and first-class Chief Engineer. Two months later, he rose to the office of acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation). For a short time in September 1887, he was in charge of the Secretariat Office in Bombay. In November 1888 he was appointed Executive Engineer of the second grade and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Mr. Hughes was promoted to the first grade of Executive Engineer in June 1892, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust for appointment as Chairman. How skilfully he administered the affairs of the Trust, and brought them to their present state of prosperity after hard and solid work, is a matter of history. He made himself well-known to the mercantile community of this city as a man of exceptional ability and originality; and were it not for his long and honourable connection with the Port Trust, the latter could scarcely have been in its present prosperous condition. A more practical straightforward and capable officer never joined the Public Service. The Port Trustees, when they first administered the concern, had to deal with lakhs of rupees which sounded so high at the time, but the lakhs have now grown into crores, and the administration of the Trust may now be likened to the government of a first class Native State yielding the largest revenue. Sir Walter Hughes has been able to construct new Bombay on the north-eastern foreshore without any fuss or flamboyance. He has proved himself a silent worker who pays greater regard to deeds than to words. He has initiated several schemes valued at crores of rupees, which none could have brought to a more satisfactory completion than himself. One mistake in the carrying out of the designs of some of the great works, undertaken by the Trust, would have landed them in great difficulties and expense. The presence of Sir Walter Hughes until these works are completed was essential, and Government could not have done better than permit him to resign the Service, and continue him in the post of Chairman of the Trust, the duties of which he has hitherto discharged with great credit to himself and immense profit to the port.

On his return to Bombay from special leave on urgent private affairs in July 1897, Sir Walter Hughes was nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, resigned it in August 1898, and was again nominated in January 1899, and again in January 1902. He had special leave to Europe from May to November 1898, the period from 13th September to 12th October 1898, being counted to be on deputation duty in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Scheme. On the 22nd November 1898, after his return to Bombay, Sir Walter's services were placed at the disposal of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for appointment as its Chairman. In April 1899, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. For two years Sir Walter did his best to push forward the great scheme for the improvement of the city; and there is ample evidence of the ability and devotion with which he had organised the administration of the City Trust. At a meeting of the Port Trustees held on the 26th September 1899, Sir Walter Hughes' valuable services to the Port Trust were fittingly recognised, after which the Port Trustees unanimously passed a resolution as follows:—"The Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Walter Charleton Hughes during the time he held the appointment of Chairman of the Port Trust. In this period of about six years, the material progress and financial position were maintained and improved notwithstanding the depressing influences of plague and famine on the trade of the Port; and many large and important works were arranged and completed, which must result in increased revenue in future. Amongst the more important works referred to, are the reclamation of the northern property, including wharves and roads on the Sewri, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon estates, the construction of the Reay Road on Port Trust land, which nearly completes a most important thoroughfare extending from the Fort towards Sewri; the works on which some eleven lakhs of rupees were expended have converted a low-lying insanitary and useless foreshore into a large and valuable area which, with improved bunders and communications, is rapidly developing into an important trade centre, and only needs railway communication to make it a most valuable property. Mr. Hughes initiated and made considerable progress with the negotiation for such communications in the scheme for the Port Trust Branch Railway which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in the near future. The Apollo Reclamation was laid out in roads and building sites, and has now become a popular and remunerative residential property, while the development of Land Estate generally is largely due to the imporvements made in the forms of leases and concessions made to investors in residential building sites. The Ballard Pier was constructed, quarters for labourers were provided, the Bulk Oil installations were arranged, and many other works of a miscellaneous character. In brief, it may be said that almost every department of the Port Trust bears the impress of the ability and devotion with which Mr. Hughes conducted his duties, and the Trustees desire to tender to him their most cordial thanks and acknowledgment of his valuable services."

From May to December 1900, Sir Walter was on furlough to Europe, the period from 21st September to 22nd October 1900, being deputation duty in England in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement scheme. By the Birthday Gazette in May 1900, Sir Walter Hughes's services found recognition in his appointment as a Companion of the Indian Empire. In December 1900, Sir Walter, having set the machinery of the City Improvement Trust in working order, was re-appointed Chairman of the Bombay Trust which could not do without him. The Trustees of the Port subsequently elected him to be a member of the City Improvement Trust on the board of which his advice, owing to his long experience and intimate acquaintance with the wants of the City, is listened to with respect and attention. In the following year, from October to November 1901, and again from December 1901 to January 1902, Sir Walter was sent on deputation to Aden as president of the Aden Wharf Commission. In January 1902, Sir Walter was again appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and enjoys the honour to this day. From that month he had been officiating as Chief Engineer, and was promoted to the first class in November 1903. From April to November 1904, he went on furlough. Sir Walter latterly served as a member of the Committee appointed to advice on certain projected improvements in the port of Karachi. He has the sincerest good wishes of his friends that he may long enjoy the honour just conferred upon him by the King-Emperor.

### THE HON. MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE, C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who has been made a Companion of the Star of India, has been the Financial Member of H. E. The Governer's Council for too short a period, namely from 6th August last, to have his abilities in financial matters to be known and recognised generally. He was promoted to the Council, in succession to the Hon. Sir James Monteath, from the post of Commissioner in Sind, the duties of which he is known to have discharged with ablity and zeal. Joining the Service in July 1876, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie arrived in this country in November of the same year, and was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of official business. For a period of three years, he worked as Assistant Collecter and Magistrate at Satara, Ratnagiri and Poona successively from June 1878 to July 1881, and had a long furlough to Europe in May 1885. For a year from October 1886 to October 1887, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was placed on special duty at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and the experience he there acquired doubtless stood him in good stead in the prosecution of his duties in this country. Returning here in November 1887, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum until February 1888, when he was appointed to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In March of the following year, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and having satisfactorily passed a period of probation at Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, he was soon promoted to the officiating post of Secretary to the Government of India in those departments at Calcutta and Simla, the duties of which post he performed for a period of about three years.

From April to August 1893, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was placed on special duty at Reunion in connection with the question of Cooly Emigration to that colony. He then returned to this Presidency to work as Junior Collector and Collector of Salt Revenue at Poona, and was in August 1895 appointed to act in the same place as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In the following year he had special leave, and was placed on special duty in England from January to May 1896. After his return to this country, we find him in June 1896 officiating at Poona in the post of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A month later, Muir-Mackenzie was transferred to Bombay as officiating Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, and he again reverted to Poona as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in which office he was confirmed in July 1897. From October to December 1897, he was sent on a special deputation to Paris. On his return to India in January 1898, we find him working at Poona in the office of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In June of the same year, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was brought to Bombay after a long spell of absence to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments, and having given satisfaction by an efficient performance of duties, was confirmed in that office in August 1900, being also appointed in August 1899 an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. From November 1901 to April 1902, his services were lent to the Government of India as member of the Irrigation Commission, and in the lattor month, he returned to Bombay, where he worked with remarkable ability as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments. The experence he had acquired at Cirencester was however, considered to be of such high value, that on his return to this country from a four months' furlough, his services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India from October 1902 to April 1903.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie officiated as Member of the Executive Council, while Sir James Monteath acted as Governor of Bombay from the 6th September to the 13th December 1903. In the latter month, Mr. Muir-Meckenzie was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In March 1904, he left Bombay to take up the post of officiating Commissioner in Sind, and three months later was confirmed in that high office. He has been allowed seven months as extra service for the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877, and he has also been allowed to count as service, for leave and pension, the period of his deputation to Paris from September 1897 to January 1898. On the 6th August 1905 Mr. Muir-Mackenzie succeeded Sir James Monteath as member of H. E. the Governor's Council.

### DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

Shams-ul-Ulama, Sirdar, Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph. D., has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire. He is the high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, and is a hale and hearty man in the seventy-third year of his age. He is familiar with twelve different languages including Latin, German, and Hebrew, and has received distinctions from the Government of India, the Emperor of Austria, and the Philosophical Faculty of Vienna. His labours in Philology have been of the highest importance to Zend and Pehlvi literature, as he has been able to place before the savants of Europe works which hitherto been inaccessible to them. In 1874, Government appointed the Dastur an Assistant Professor of Oriental languages, in addition to his duties as an editor and commentator of the old Zoroastrian scriptures, and ten years later raised him to the status of Persian Professor in the Deccan College. In the same year, the Dastur was created a first class Sirdar, and was presented with a dress of honour by the Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan in the annual Birthday Durbar. His Majesty Francis Joseph I. of Austria was pleased to confer upon the Dastur the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1878 the Government of India conferred upon the Dastur the title of Khan Bahadur, and he received addresses of congratulation from the Parsi communities of Poona, Mhow, Neemuch, Indore, Hyderabad, etc. The Dastur's eldest son is in the Nizam's service, the second, Mr. P. H. Dastur, is second Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, while the youngest is a Bachelor of Arts and Executive officer of Poona.

# LORD CURZON AND LORD KITCHENER.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks that the appearance in the "National Review" of a joint article by two such eminent Indian public servants as Sir John Strachey and General Sir Richard Strachey on the military dispute in India is a fact of importance. Here, says the Radical journal, is a communication couched in the gravest terms by two men of long experience, one a military man the other a civilian, telling us that essential matters have been overlooked or misunderstood in the arrangement now arrived at, and that serious danger is consequently threatened in India. Whether we agree with them or not, it is clearly most desirable to understand what these writers have to say.

What, in brief, is their testimony? They tell us first of all that Lord Curzon is fully justified in asserting that the best opinion is on his side in India. They assert, further, that the India Council in this country was not consulted, and, if consulted, would not have approved of the final correspondence between the Government and Lord Curzon which led up to the latter's resignation. This last matter is complicated, but Lord Curzon's view was that the Government did not interpret in the same sense as he did, the modifications which had been made in the original scheme at an earlier stage, and that, therefore, he could not remain to be the instrument of the new policy as he had hoped might be the case. The question of Sir E. Barrow's appointment was not, these writers assert, the cause of the final breach; but we gather that Lord Curzon regarded the veto on this appointment as a test of the spirit in which the policy would be carried out, and the substitution of General Scott as evidence that the Governmenment intended to subordinate the new Military Supply Department to the Commander-in-Chief. The position of this department and its relations to the Viceroy is thus still the chief point at issue.

In order to understand this matter we must follow the writers of this article into their discussion of the constitution of the Government of India. Every department in India, they tell us has hitherto been furnished with a Member of Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, and in all alike the latter official has had independent relations with the Viceroy. In this respect the Military Department has been origanised exactly as other departments, and Lord Kitchener is mistaken when he suggests that it is subject to some ividious division of opinion or authority to which other departments are not liable. It is admitted, however, that the Secretary in the Military Department has hitherto, like the other secretaries in civil departments, had the right, in common with the Military Member of Council, to approach the Viceroy independently of the Commender-in-Chief, and, if he thought fit, to critise or oppose the plans of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the writers of this article it is absolutely essential that the Viceroy should have independent military advisers to enable to check the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief. And they suggest that the changes now made will have the effect of depriving the Viceroy of this necessary check upon the military power and leaving him at the mercy of the Commandar-in-chief, to whom all the military experts will henceforth be subordinate. "The member in charge of the Military Supply Department," it is now laid down in the official despatches, "should realise that his duties are more of a civil than a military nature and that his business is to assist the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavours to render the Army in all respects fit for war within the limits of financial considerations." Thus, whilethe old Military Department was the expert adviser to the Governor-General-in-Council and the channel through which his orders on Military matter were conveyed, the new Military Supply Department is "to assist the Commander-in-Chief," and to regard itself as civilian rather than military. And whereas the Military Member and the Military Secretary were under the old regime especially chosen for their ability to advise the Viceroy on all military matters, the new member of Military Supply is expected merely to have some technical experience which should stand him in stead in the superintendence of the manufacturing department. We now see the importance of the substitution of General Scott for Sir E. Barrow. Sir E. Barrow was the type of officer who could still have given the independent military advice which was contemplated under the old regime. He knew both the civil and the military politics of India, and could speak with authority on the numerous questions which are half civil and half military. General Scott has served for 27 years in the Ordnance Department, and no one questions the excellence of his services; but he has never served with the Native Army, and has held no office connected with the military or civil administration of the Government. Thus in Lord Curzon's view the choice of General Scott was evidence of the Government's intention to make the new Supply Department purely subordinate and technical instead of independent and semi political.

Such is the argument of these two writers, and no special experience is needed to see the possibility of friction arising between the commander-in-Chief, who claims to be supreme over military matters, and an independent military department manned by officers of lower rank who have the power of approaching the Viceroy. That Lord Kitchner has had just ground for complaint on these matters, and that some delimation of functions had become necessary to prevent a weakening of the military authority on military matters we have always admitted. But we confess we never contemplated any change which, by depriving the Viceroy of independent advice, would, in fact, if not in name, render him powerless against the Commender-in-Chief. And if, as these writers assert, that is really the effect of the changes now made, something has been done which no responsible person intended, and which Lord Kitchner himself did not desire. There is no country where military considerations need more constantly to be checked by political than India. A Commander-in-Chief who sets himself merely to pursue military efficiency without regard to caste considerations the susceptibilities of native princes, and the opinions and prejudices of the native population might easily plunge us back into the troubles which led up to the Indian Mutiny, and by far the gravest matter contained in this article is the warning which its writers think necessary to give us on this subject. Responsible men who have held high posts in the Government of India are very chary of speaking in public on these matters, and when Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey write as they do, we must suppose that they have very caresully considered the effect of their words They warn us that a system such as has been lately established under which the native troops are required to build the lines they live in may be resented by the natives as derogatory to their caste, and may therefore be not only unpopular, but dangerous. They tell us plainly that there is unrest in the bazaars of Northern India, and that the downfall of Lord Curzon and the triumph of "Jangi Lar" the lord of battle, has caused ominous misgivings among that population. We should not have spoken of these things if they had not been told us by men of weight and respon[illegible]ity, and we need not dwell on them further than to say that at this particular moment in the evolution of Eastern ideas it is absolutely necessary for the white man to walk circumspectly. There is only one possible ideal of military efficiency in India and that is the making of the best instrument of war compatible with the loyalty of the native population which means making a wise allowance for their fears and prejudices. And other procedure might sacrifice infinitely more on the political side than could be recovered on the military side, and ultimately be the ruin of the very army which it was intended to make efficient.

We do not wish to give an unqualified vote for one side or the other in this dispute. A civilian critic writing in this country is guilty of presumption which he does that; but the authorship of this article and the time of its publication compel attention to it. Lord Curzon's advice must, of course, be of great weight and we doubt not it will be available at the proper moment. But if matters are as urgent as is here suggested, we hope that care will be taken to avoid any further acrimonious controversy and that a settlement will be sought which may give the Commander-in-Chief his due while securing the supremacy of the Civil Government.

In what we have said we impute no blame to Lord Kitchener. It was his business to put his military case as strongly and clearly as possible, and in none of his despatches does he seem to us to have exceeded the legitimate presentation of this case The points here raised were points for the Government: it was their business and not Lord Kitchener's to guard the rights of the civil Government, and to reject or abate the military demand when they conflicted with these. It is suggested by these writers that the Government failed in the courage to do this because they thought it would prejudice them more in the eyes of the public to lose Lord Kitchener than to lose Lord Curzon. That is a point of view which has nothing at all to do with the merits of the case or the interests of India: but Lord Kitchener has fully accepted the principle of civil supremacy, and we cannot believe that he would have refused to modify his demands if it could be shown, as clearly as these writers allege, that they conflict with the root principles of the Government of India.

# SPORT IN ENGLAND.

## The "All Blacks" at Leeds.

## BIRMINGHAM AND THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

## HUNTING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

THE New Zealanders have now ended their victorious tour, but before they are a thing of the past just a word on their game at Leeds. It was originally intended to play the match at Hull, but after the "All Blacks" had revealed their strength and their popularity with the public had manifested itself, the venue was changed. The game was actually played on the ground of the Leeds Football Club, an organization that is allied with the Northern Union, and therefore "unclean" when regarded from the Rugby Union point of view. The visit of the Colonials to the broad-acred shire aroused tremendous interest over a wide area, and excursions were run from distant towns. The football ground, which immediately adjoins the cricket field on which Yorkshire county and Test matches are played, is splendid arena, affording comfortable accommodation for 40,000 spectators. Yorkshire football enthusiasts were suffering under no delusion concerning the chances of the fifteen told off to represent the White Rose in the encounter. Ever since the leading clubs left the Rugby Union fold in the middle of the nineties, the amateur game has been kept alive, and that is about all. Twelve years ago Yorkshire was all powerful in the Rugby world. As a rule, it supplied five or six men for England's team. Those were the halcyon days, when Yorkshire over and over again won the County Championship, and over and over again defeated a side representing the rest of the country. But the team the New Zealanders met had no pretensions to greatness, and it was generally recognised that a good drubbing was awaiting it. This expectation was fully realised. In the first half the New Zealanders scored three goals and three tries, or 24 points to nil. In the second half the New Zealander continued to hold the upper hand and added two goals and two tries to their score, while preventing their opponents from registering a single point. The match, therefore, ended with the following result :—New Zealanders, 5 goals 5 tries (40 point.) and Yorkshire, nil.

Great progress has been made with the different League competitions. In addition to the usual Saturday afternoon fixtures, the majority of the clubs connected with the two divisions of the Association League and those in the Southern competition had very heavy holiday programmes, and by the end of the year great changes took place. The prominent position hold by Aston Villa and Birmingham in the First division of the League has suggested to Birmingham enthusiasts that there is a great likelihood of the championship going in that direction after a lapse of five years. It was in the season 1889-1900, that Aston Villa were last proclaimed champions of the League. Then they finished first, with 50 points to their credit, with Sheffield United but two points away, second, while the Sunderland team ran into third place. It is of interest to note that Sheffield Wednesday spent that season, for the only time in the history of the club, with the junior teams. They went down in the previous year but did not take longto show their dislike for such company, for they won the championship and so returned to bigger things. Small Heath, too, were then among the juniors. But things have changed a good deal since then for both Sheffield Wednesday and Small Heath known now as the Birmingham Club must be reckoned two of the most formidable sides in the League. Of course, many strange things may happen before another football season is but a matter of history; teams holding a prominent position now may find themselves in a very different position before the end is reached, but to judge by the present form of the two Birmingham combinations, they are going to make a bold bid for the honours.

A professional match was decided recently over the links of the West Lancashire Golf Club for a stake of £20 aside. The contestants were the brothers C. and S. Wingate, of the Olton and Penn clubs respectively, and T. and S. Ball, of the Rhos-on-Sea and West Lancashire clubs. The Wingates, having led by a hole at the end of the first half of the match last week, started with that advantage today. On the outward journey the play was very even, the brothers Ball being out in 40 against 41 by the Birmingham couple. Two halves opened homewards journey; the match was squared at the twelfth, and the Balls took the lead at the next for the first time to-day. The Wingates were decidedly weak on the greens, and their opponents increased their lead to two. The eighteenth was halved, and in Balls stood two up at the end of the round. Scores :—

T. Ball and S. Ball..................Out 40; In, 38—78.
S. Wingate and C. Wingate......Out. 41; In, 41—82.

Excepting the slight stoppage brought about by frost at the end of November, the hunting season has progressed smoothly enough up to the present, and though the going has been mostly on the heavy side this state is preferable to the hard ground which existed throughout cub-hunting. Nothing has happened in the way of sport which will live in the annals of fox-hunting, and in the Shires the complaint is made that scent was never really favourable to hounds during November. This, however, is not strictly accurate, as there have been a few days on which hounds have simply raced after their foxes, though the inferior quality of the quarry or a loophole for him afforded by an un-topped earth or drain has usually prevented anything great in the shape of time and distance.

A reference to "Thomas's Hunting Diary" shows that at the present time there are thirty-four recognised hunt clubs in the United States under the ægis of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Of this number sixteen packs are devoted purely to foxhunting, while a further half-dozen hunt both fox and the drag, the remainder being draghounds. These facts are mentioned in order to point out that foxhunting has a much wider hold on American sportsmen than is generally supposed. The native American fox is called the grey fox, and does not compare in size or courage with the red fox which has been imported from England and is now fairly numerous in the Piedmont Valley in Virginia and a few other places. Several Masters are likewise in the habit of importing hounds from the best English kennels, while others are content to rely on the American-bred hound. Recently a discussion arose as to which of the two was better adapted for hunting in America, and Mr. A. Henry Higginson and Mr. H. W. Smith determined to put the matter to the test. The first named is Master of the Middlesex pack, comprising thirty-five couples of English hounds, mostly drafts from Mr Fernie's They are kennelled at South Lincoln Mass and have an English huntsman in Robert Cotesworth.

Mr. Smith's pack is called the Grafton, and consists of sixteen couples by typical American hounds, kennelled at Grafton, Mass. The stakes were 2,000 dollars a side, and a further prize of 250 dollars was given by Mr. J. R. Townshead, Master of the Orange County Hunt, who himself has two packs, one English and the other American. The match was brought off last month in the Piedmont Valley country which, in some respects, is not unlike Leicestershire. The award was to be bestowed on the hounds which thowed the best hunting qualities, with the object always in view of killing their fox. Running to ground was also to count in the scoring, each pack hunting on alternate days for a fortnight. Thus they had six days' hunting each, and at the end of trials the judges, with one dissentient, awarded the stakes to the American hounds. There was a lengthy deliberation before they gave their decision, and the result has excited much controversy in American hunting circles. A well-known English hunting man, who saw a good deal of the trials, declares that the losers were superior in discipline, close hunting qualities, and pace, but he admits his predilection for the English foxhound, and, in consequence, can scarcely be accepted as an impartial witness. These seems to be no good reason to doubt the qualifications of the judges, and their verdict has certainly come as an eye-opener to those of us who have always sworn by the English foxhound.

In the winter "Morny" Cannon, the famous jockey, is an ardent votary of the chase, and one of the hardest of the many hard riders in the Vale of Aylesbury, where he throws in his lot with Lord Rothschild's Staghounds and the Whaddon Chase Foxhounds. The popular "Morny," says "The Bystander," resembles most of his brother jockys in being a keen hunting man, and when the Newmarket and Thurlow are near to the headquarters of the Turf their following is largely swelled by well-known jockeys. That fine horseman, Harry Custance, was, in his day, one of the best men in Leicestershire, and another famous jockey always in the first flight with hounds was Fred Archer.

The much-talked-of wrestling match between Georges Hackenschmidt, the Russian, and Ahmed Madrali, the Turk, which was fixed to take place at Olympia on the evening of December 29, has had to be postponed. While wrestling at Nottingham the other night, Hackenschmidt was injured, and it was deemed necessary to postpone the match. This is most unfortunate, as the match was only arranged after a good deal of bother. However, the report does not state anything beyond the fact that the Russian has been injured; so that unless it is very severe, the meeting of these two great exponents will not, in all probability, be delayed for long.

The New Winter Club, with headquarters at Olympia, was opened on the 23rd ult., and remained open until May, and annually for the same period. It is proposed to elect not more than a thousand original members. The subscription had been fixed at 5 guineas for gentlemen, and 3 guineas for ladies. After a thousand names had been enrolled, an entrance fee will be enforced, and the subscription was to be raised. Members, in addition to their social privileges, will have an opportunity of participating in the various games that are to be played on the "grass carpet" about which we have heard so much. Special attention was to be paid to Sunday afternoon and evening amusements. The committee includes many noblemen and gentlemen well known in social and sporting circles. The secretary was Mr. A. E. Manning-Foster, 8, Bury-street, St. James's.

## THE CRY FROM THE COUNTRY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Against these advantages of small holdings must be set the difficulties that surround them. And the chiefest of these is undoubtedly the question of buildings. They need not be very costly, but they are necessary, and they do require ready money for their erection. This is the great difficulty that meets the landlord who is willing to portion some of his estate into small holdings, and until some means of dealing with this question is found, it will be impossible in many cases to give the small holding system the fair and general trial that it deserves.

Another question arises in connection with this subject, viz.: Should the small holder be encouraged to buy his holding, or should he be simply a tenant?

In dealing with this question it should be remembered that the case of Ireland scarcely provides a parallel; the Irishman has never quite occupied the same position as an English village labourer, and he is of quite a different temperament. Against the idea of the holder buying his land should be set the following considerations: (a) Even if he mortgaged his little property he would still have to sink no inconsiderable portion of his small capital on the purchase, and consequently cripple himself to a greater or less degree; (b) he cuts himself off from the friendly relationships which generally exist between landlord and tenant in the country, and which so often prove of the greatest possible practical value to the small tenant in bad seasons or trouble of other kinds; (c) it would tend to isolate him in many ways that we have no room to describe here. Again, on the landlord's side, it would split up his estate, and alienate him from responsibilities which are at the present time of mutual benefit to him and the tenant as a meeting point of class with class, and an opportunity given to each of understanding the other better.

The ideal small holding would surely be one that was held under a business-like landlord, who possessed the wisdom to abolish all ideas of feudalism in dealing with his tenants and who gave them sufficient liberty as to enable them to cultivate the land to the best advantage; who would take sufficient interest in farming as to provide, at such reasonable prices as would pay him, for the breeding of a good stamp of cow and pig and horse; and who would take the lead in the establishment of co-operative dairies; and, lastly, who would endeavour to evolve some scheme by which the holder could directly place his produce in the hands of the consumer, and thus avoid those horrible harpies that too often fatten on his labour—the higgler and the middleman.

The question of the number of acres which should go to make a small holding must of necessity differ according to the locality, the quality of the soil, and the kind of cropping undertaken; but it would be fair to say that while a man could make a living from two or three acres devoted to market gardening, it would require about twenty acres of average land to occupy his whole time and enable him to bring up a family.

The establishment of a larger number of small holdings throughout every country in England would do more than all Acts of Parliament, than all schemes of Protection, to bring back to English agriculture, the prosperity that seems to have deserted it for ever, and would at the same time build up again in our midst that class of sturdy yeomen that in days gone by proved to be the strength of our land in the arts of industry and commerce, and her constant defence against a foreign foe.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" December 30.)

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W M Crawford of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Charles de Coutouly as Consul-Genl for France at Calcutta.

Mr J H Harperink, Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 11th December 1905.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### INDIAN ARMY.

To be Major Capt Edward Escott Beddek, 75th Carnatic Infy.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut-Col George Arthur Welman Indian Army—1st Oct.

Lieut Col Frederic C Joseph Blakiston, Priestley, Indian Army—30th Jany

Lieut-Col Frederick William Wright M B, D S O, Indian Medical service, Bengal—7th Dec

Lieut-Col Eugene Cretin M B, Indian Medical Service, Bengal—31st Dec

Assist Commy and Honry Lieut William Bearel India Miscellaneous List is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 9th Nov

### RAILWAY BOARD.

The Ry Board have sanctioned the survey of a line of Ry from Rosa a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Ry to Sitapur a Station on the Lucknow Bareilly State Ry a distance of about 52 miles. The survey is placed under the control of the Manager Oudh and Rohilkhand Ry and will be known as the Rosa-Sitapur Ry Survey.

Mr S E S William Offg District Traffic Supdt E B S Ry reverted to his substantive appointment of Assist Traffic Supdt in class III grade I, on the forenoon of the 25th Nov.

Mr K M Kirkhope Offg District Locomotive Supdt N W Ry will hold temporary rank in class II grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Rys with effect from the 1st April 1905.

Mr M Y Grant Offg Assist Traffic Supdt E B S Ry reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspr on the 25th Novr.

Mr G S Bocquet Offg Dist Traffic Supdt E B S Ry reverted to his substantive appointment of Assist Supdt in class III, grade 2, from the 25th Novr.

The Ry Board have sanctioned the survey of a line of Ry from Azamgarh to Goshainganj a station on the Loop Line of the O and R Ry a distance of about 58 miles. The survey will be undertaken by the Agency of the B and N W Ry Compy and will be known as the Azamgarh-Goshainganj Ry Survey.

## INDIAN CROP REPORT.

### THE INDIAN OILSEED CROP.

The provinces dealt with in this Memorandum ordinarily represent the following proportions of the entire area in British India under each of the two crops to which it relates:

| | Linseed Per cent. | Rape & Mustard Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab | ...... | 26 0 |
| North-West Frontier Province | ...... | 3·1 |
| United Provinces | 21·7 | 3·7 |
| Assam | ...... | 6·3 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 29·3 | ...... |
| Bombay | 8·9 | 0·1 |
| Sind | ...... | 2·3 |
| | 59·9 | 41·5 |

The United Provinces and Assam do not at this season report any specific estimate of area but state in general terms how it compares with the crop of the previous year. On the other hand, the Native State of Hyderabad furnishes a specific estimate for the areas of both crops, while Native States areas are included in the estimates furnished by Bombay and Sind.

The total area under rape and mustard thus partially reported stands this year at about 1,33,350 acres as compared with 1026,060 acres at the same date last year, the increase being one of 1,030·5 per cent. The largest increase took place in the Punjab and while a considerable expansion also occurred in Bombay territory, it was more than counterbalanced by decline in Sind. Except in Assam the crops are reported to be in good condition though rain is wanted at this season.

On the other hand, the total area under linseed in the provinces comprised in this memorandum is estimated as falling short 18 per cent. of the figures computed at the same date last year. The acreage is at present reported at 1,571 000 as against 1,922,000 a twelve months ago, these areas in both cases excluding United Provinces and including Hyderabad and the Native States in Bombay territory. As in the case of Rapeseed the Linseed crop is reported to be in "fair to good" condition.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each provinces indicate what percentage of the total area under the crops in British India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

Punjab (36 per cent.)—The area under rape and mustard is at present estimated to be 1,184,300 acres, which 35 per cent. above the area estimated at this date last year though 2 per cent. below the total area finally ascertained for that year. Moisture has been sufficient or abundant except in the Delhi Division. Sowing were made at the normal time, and the crop is thus far in good condition

North-West Frontier Province (3·1 per cent).—The area under rape and mustard is now estimated to be 44,400 as compared with 39,700 acres estimated at this date last year, and 56,700 acres finally returned for the year. Supply of water was dificient at sowing time (September and October), Prospects of the crop are good on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The recent rains will, however, immensely benefit the standing crop and will facilitate further sowings.

Under Provinces (Linseed 21·7 per cent. and Rapeseed 3·7 per cent.).—The crops were generally sown at the usual time, beginning about 15th October Germination has been good except in the important linseed-growing treats of Bundelkhand. Prospects of irrigated crop are so far good, but those of dry crop are unpromising owing to continued draught and depend on an early fall of tain. Figures of acreage are not yet available, but it is at present estimated taat the area is likely so fall short of the normal by 10 per cent. in the case of the rapeseed and 15 per cent. in the of of linseed.

Assam (6 3) reports that the mustard crop is expected to be poor owing to excessive rain at sowing time in the Surma Vally. In the Assam Valley also the crop is only fair owing to want of rain. The area sown is expected to be less than that of last year's area (100,000 acres), end the character of the season has so far been unfavourable.

Central Provinces and Berar (29·3 per cent)—Sowing of linseed commenced at the usual time (September) and the sowing season was generally favourable except in some of the rice tracts where want of moisture affected germination. A net decrease of 6 per cent is expected in the Central Provinces owing to the encroachment of cotton and the draughty condition at sowing time in places, In Berar also a small decrease in the area is expected. The total area is estimated to be 888.000 acres. Prospects of the crop area fair to good except in the important district of Bilaspur. A shower of rain wodld be very beneficial.

Bombay and Sind (Linseed 9 per cent and Rapeseed 2·4 per cent).—Estimates are up to the 5th December and the information is incomplete as sowings continued at that date. The reported area under Linseed is 157,000 acres which is 18 per cent below the average of the corresponding forecasts of the past ten years. The crop was sown at the usual time (October) except in places where sowings were delayed owing to deficiency of late rains, which also curtailed the area. The condition of the standing crop is generally fair to midding, but in parts it is withering for want of rain. The area under Rapeseed is reported to be 97,000 being in Sind) which which is 23 per cent, below average. Sowings commenced early in November as usual, under favourable conditions, and the crop is at present generally in godd condition.

Hyderabad reports 584,000 acres under linseed and 14,000 under mustard, as compared with 776 000 and 13,000 acres in the preceding year. The decrease of 25 per cent under linseed is attributed mainly to unfavourable season in the Aurangabad district where an unusuglly large area was sown last year, Prospects are indifferent in this districts the crops are generally fair to good, but rain is needed in parts.

### COTTON IN HYDERABAD.

Returns received up to 6th December show that the area sown with cotton this year is 2 536,610 acres, which represents a decrease of 194,073 acres on the acreage of the year previous, or 7·11 per cent. The details of kharif and rabi and Government and non-Government areas are as under:—

| | Kharif Acres | Rabi Acres | Gov. Acres | Non-Gov. Acres |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904-05... | 2.003.375 | 727,311 | 2.241.942 | 488,744 |
| 1905-06... | 1,854,341 | 682,239 | 2 306,982 | 229,628 |

The Government area was shown last year to have been higher than that of any previous year and for easy reference the figures since 1892-93 were quoted in the final forecast for 1904-05. The above figures show that this year the area has still further increased by 65.040 acref, or about 3 per cent. The decrease in acreage is in the jagir of non-Government (mostly unsurveyed) area and is due to incomplete returns from jagirs.

Last year's crop was estimated at 281,857 bales. It proved to be 330,342 bales of which—

291,587 were exported.

23.0 5 consumed in 3 local mills.

15,730 i.e. 5 per cent. estimated to have been consumed domestically and by local weavers.

The failure of the late rains has seriously affected this year's crop. At one time there was promise of a bumper crop but this has been disappointed in parts of the Aurangabad district the crop has failed altogether in the Parbhani and Bir districts it is an indifferent crop in the Raichur district i g most parts it is up to the average On the whole it may be reckoned that the crop will be about 206,000 bales.

A statement in the prescribed form is attached, but district details could not be shown to the recent general reconstitution of the districts, and five and ten years averages (columns 5, 6. 9 and 11) are also left blank as jagir figures are not available prior to 1903-04.

At the head of its City column, the "Times" published the following appreciation of the view taken in financial and commercial circles in London of the new Government:—"The list published this morning of the members of the new Cabinet was, on the whole, very well received in the City. The general opinion seemed to be that the Liberal Government was the strongest that could have been got together in the circumstances, and that there was a very fair prospect of its meriting the confidence of the commercial classes of the community. Even among members of the Stock Exchange, who are still, in spit of the swing of the pendulum, conservative in sentiment by a very large majority, surprise at the strength of the new Ministry appeared to be the prevailing opinion. The criticisms that were heard most often were levelled at the absence of Sir Charles Dilke from the Cabinet and the position assigned to Mr. John Burns. It is naturally felt that Mr. Burns, however well qualified he may be in other respects for his post, is hardly likely to exercise the needful restraining influence on the tendency of municipalities to borrow extravagantly, and to indulge in enterprises which the City would prefer to see left to private capital."

**FLORILINE.**—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

## A MORNING WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"Would I care to see the instruments in operation to send a message, perhaps? Of course I would care, and be grateful for the opportunity. Says a writer in the "North China Herald."

A scrap of conversational courtesy over a cigarette, but it promised a most enjoyable morning, and although it pledged the writer, a constitutional late riser, to be up dressed, and breakfasted by 9.45 of the clock, the engagement was willingly entered into. The quarter was just chiming from the Customs tower, as I stepped on to the doorstep tugging my second glove into place and at the instant Capt. Grassi of the Italian Royal Navy, and now wireless telegraphic expert to the Chinese Government, on his motor glided up. Salutations briefly made, places were taken and we were treading the early traffic of the Bund, bumping over the Garden Bridge, and making Broadway musical with our warning horn. At the Wayside corner, where the road widens and clears at the same time, a touch of the regulating lever sent the easy-going gasolene engine bounding forward, and on the stroke of ten o'clock we were at the mouth of the Yangtsepoo creek. Punctuality still reigned. A smart young Chinese naval officer stepped forward and intimated that his boat awaited us, there was only the momentary delay of collecting the boat's crew who were stretching their limbs ashore in defiance of Western discipline and we were being strongly pulled across river to the cruiser Haishing lying on the other side, her polished brass gleaming in the sunlight.

After paying our respects to Capt. Hai and experiencing his hospitality, we moved directly to the small apartment, a step or two only away, where the instruments have been installed, and which has become in face the telegraphic office of the vessel.

The apparatus to lay, visitor was surprisingly simple and small. A couple of small dynamos with a sparking machine over them, and a keyboard for tapping out the message in accordance with the Morse code constituted the dispatching apparatus. A sixteen-cell battery at the side was described as filling the purpose of keeping constant the current of electricity, itself derived from the dynamos driven by the ship's engines already used for electric lighting. It was explained that the spark produced on tapping the keyboard agitated the air in the same manner as a tone thrown into a pool will agitate the water, that the circles thus produced were, however, of constant force, and that they could be sent travelling to a distance which was only limited by the size of the instrument and the consequent force of the spark explosion. The greater the distance to which it was desired to send a message, the greater must be the distance between the two poles of the sparking machine and the stronger therefore the current of electricity to leap the intervening distance. It is the part played by the high mast in conveying and intercepting the atmospheric waves caused by the spark explosions that constitutes the discovery of Mr. Marconi and the other pioneers of wireless telegraphy.

A message was dispatched to the Captain of the Italian cruiser Marco Polo who has allowed the use of his ship's apparatus in connection with the experimental installation on the Chinese cruisers. Almost before the last tap had ceased attention was attracted to a less audible tapping at the side, and simultaneously a tape machine began to disgorge the answering message. The receiving machine is yet more simple in appearance than that for dispatch, and, including the automatic tape machine similar to that used for stock-exchange quotations in countries where China ponies are not, occupies barely two square feet of space. The tape printed clearly and rapidly. Should it happen that a message arrived in the absence of any operator in the telegraphing room, it would be delivered and found waiting the return of the assistant. The sending and receiving of messages may indeed be undertaken by anyone acquainted with the Morse codes and without any knowledge of the scientific cause permitting the message itself to be transmitted. Chinese operators are now being trained for this purpose.

Installations for wireless telegraphy are to be made successively on the three other Chinese cruisers now in port, and eventually, no doubt, all the larger vessels at sea in the Chines navy will be fitted with a service which has done for the sea what the older telegraphy did for the land half a century ago."

## INDIGESTION IN WINTER.

## THE SPECIAL VALUE OF BILE BEANS,

The cold weather is to be blamed for much of the stomach trouble prevalent just now. Cold depresses the vitality of the body; and this in turns hinders the digestion and assimilation of our food. Weak stomachs should be at once strengthened by that great vegetable tonic aperient, Bile Beans.

Mrs. Margaret Bishop, of 59, Banner Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, says:—"I suffered excruciating pains from indigestion and was quite unable of rendering any assistance with the housework. My head and limbs ached terribly, and I felt thoroughly exhausted and jaded. When I got up in the morning, I felt that I had not sufficient rest; in fact, I could not have felt more exhausted if I had stayed up the whole night. My head ached terribly, and upon the least exertion I suffered from palpitation.

"To add to my troubles a disagreeable rash broke out on my forehead, and with one thing and another I thought I should never again have health and strength. I saw a doctor, but his medicine proved useless.

"Looking through the newspaper I saw an announcement about Bile Beans. I tried a bottle, and my strength and health began to improve. I continued taking the Beans until the unsightly blotches on my face completely disappeared, the indigestion ceased to trouble me, palpitation became a thing of the past, and I could get up in the morning bright, cheerful, and vigorous. I am now completely restored to health, thanks to taking Bile Beans."

Bile Beans are a certain cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains in the back, winds sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained from all chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 per bottle or Rs. 2/8 for a large family size bottle.

BOMBAY AGENTS.—MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., LD.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it, together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 2nd Jan. 1906.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Dec. 9.

Capt the Hon S C J Colville, CVO, CB, has been appointed a naval side-de-camp to his Majesty, in the place of Capt C Windham, CVO, promoted to flag rank. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 16, 1903, Retired Chief Officer of Coast Guard W S Patterson has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dec. 11.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 20, 1870, Capt G H Cherry has been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 12th December.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Percy George Harris Henry Ernest Hooppell, dated 1st December.

Paymaster Harry Foden has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Surgeon John Wilfrid Bird has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.

Lieutenant Frederick Seymour Rogers has been promoted to the rank of Retired Commander in His Majesty Fleet. Dated 3rd August. 1903.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Grenfeel has been placed on the Retired List at his own request and the notice which appeared in the London Gazette of the 8th December, 1905 is hereby cancelled. Dated 6th December.

Admiralty, 13th December.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Hugo Worthington is seconded for service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 1st December.

Captain and Brevet Major Sydney Galtskell is absorbed in the establishment on return from the Seconded List, vice Worthington, seconded. Dated 1st December.

Captain Arthur Thomas Schraiber to be supernumerary to the establishment on return from the Seconded List. Dated 1st December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Frederick William Audley Hanson has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 20th May, 1904.

Admiralty, 14th December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Gerard Irvine has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 14th Octobes, 1904.

Lieutenant David Peter Thomson has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander R N R. Dated 9th March.

War Office, December 15.

Royal Artillery.

Major-General Sir Henry James Alderson K C B to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Genera and Honorary General P G Pipon, C B deceased Dated 4th November.

India Office, 15th December.

The King has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service, and of admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Charles William Frederick Whyte, 117th Mahrattas. Dated 12th June.

Arthur Vincent Hatch, 1st Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 9th August.

Captains to be Majors.

Owen Annesley Smith, 24th Punjabis. Dated 24th July, 1904.

Charles Walter Tribe, 38th Dogras Dated 1st September 1904.

Dated 14th September.

Harold Fenton Jacob, Supernumerary List.

Brevet-Major Guy Henry Gaston Mockler, 90th Punjabis, Evely Wintour, 28th Light Cavalry, Robert James Taylor Savi, 90th Punjabis, Godfrey Walker Robinson, 27th Punjabis, Brevet-Major Danield Richard Adye, 99th Deccan Infantry, Hugh Morris Allen, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Frederic Nuthall Burton, 87th Punjabis, Claude Dallas Lester, 117th Mahrattas, Edmund Saulez, 108th Infantry, Montague Gifford James, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Robert William Clairmont Keays, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Thomas Xavier Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, William Alexander Macdonald Bruce, Military Accounts Department, Gilbert Ward Johnson, 29th Punjabis, John Lawrence William ffrench-Mullen 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Henry Arthur Lane, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Godfrey Maxwell Morris, 77th Moplah Rifles, Richard Thomas Incledon Ridgway, 40th Pathans, William Bowen Powell, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Herbert de Vere Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate Department Walter Fawcett Newnham, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Francis William Pirrie, Survey Department, Gordon Watling, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Charles Edward Thornton, 16th Cavalry. Edward Naismith Obbard, 10th Jats. Charles Annesley Wilbrahm Ford, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, William Rae Brakspear, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. William Beadon, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). George Lecot Philip Clarke, 75th Carnatic Infantry Earnest Codrington, 86 Carnatic Infantry. John Talbot, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Harry Harvey Jones, Supply and Transport Corps. Edward Charles Bayley, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), Herbert des Voeux, Supernumerary List. Dated 28th September. Arthur John Netherton Harward, 48th Pioneers. Dated 5th October.

To be Captain.

Captain William Fredrick Travers O'Connor, C. I. E., from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 18th June but to rank from 1st October, 1899.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 5th September. Edmund Earnest Wilford, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Richard Lionel Hughes Hallett, 18th Infantry. Charles Edward Bruce, Political Employ. Brinsley Alexander McHenry Rice, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Charles James White, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). George Patrick Grant, D. S. O., 106th Hazara Pioneers,

Dated 21st September. Rudolph Edward Tower Hogg, 38th Central India Horse. Gerald Alister Jamieson, 16th Cavalry.

War office, Dec. 12

Royal Horse Guards.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Stubbs retires on retired pay. Regimental Corporal Major C E Harford to be quarteemaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary vice Honorary Capt W Stubbs,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major C E Jervois is placed on retired pay, Capt A E Gordon is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—J Chrystie. for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art, L E S Chelstie, for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt E C le Pelley to be captain, vice W L Campbell seconded The undermentioned lieutenanif to be captains:—A F B Fishe, vice A D Murray, secended, A E King, on the Seconded List, G F S Tuke, vice A E Gordon Lieut E V Collins resigns his commission, Lieut W B G Barne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Lieut C A Lyon is seconded for service on the staff.

Royal Malta Artillery.

Capt (with local and temporary rank) J Salomone is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept, Supernumerary Capt (with local and temporary rank A W Gatado to be captain (with local and temporary rank), vice Capt J Salomone.

Irish Guards.

Second Lieut A A C P S Perceval, from 7th batt the King's Royal Rifle Corps to be second lieutenant to Lieut G Brooke, resigned.

Line Battalions.

The Suffolk Regt—Second Lieut B S Atkins, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F S Massy, transferred to the Indian Army.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut G E Welby to be captain, vice C V R Wright, promoted, Supernumerary Lieut R H Evans to be lieutenant, vice G E E Welby, Major E S Gillman is placed on retired pay, Capt J Going to be major, vice E S Billman, Lieut R W Bradley DSO, to be captain, vice J. Going.

The East Lancashire Regt—Lieut G B NeMcomen, from the Antrim Royal Garrison Art (Militia), to be second lieutenant, vice A J B Butcher, resigned.

The Border Regt—Second Lieut A M Munby to be lieutenant, vice C G W Andrews, seconded.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Ken Regt)—Major W R N Annesley DSO, retires on retired pay, Capt P. Umfreville to be major, vice W R N Annesley, DSO.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf)—Second Lieut B N Denison to be lieutenant, vice C H Ackroyd, seconded.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt and Brevet Major L T Philips to be major, vice A Blewitt, A retired.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Second Lieut A A C P S Perceval from 7th batt the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which appeared it the Gazette of Nov 28 is cancelled.

Admiralty, 12th December,

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenant's have been promoted to the rank of Engineer, Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Percy George Harris.

Henry Ernest Hooppell.

Dated 1st December,

Paymaster Harry Foden has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Surgeon John Wilfrid Bird has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity.

Lieutenant Frederick Seymour Rogers has been promoted to the rank of Retired Commander in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 3rd August, 1903.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Grenfell has been placed on the Retired List at his own request; and the notice which appeared in the London Gazette of the 8th December, 1905, is hereby cancelled. Dated 6th December,

Admirally, 13th December,

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Hugo Worthington is seconded for service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 1st December.

Captain and Brevet Major Sydney Galtskell is absorbed in the establishment on return from the Seconded List, vice Worthington, seconded. Dated 1st December

Captain Arthur Thomas Schreiber to be supernumerary to the establishment on return from the Seconded List. Dated 1st December

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Frederick William Audley Hanson has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 20th May, 1904,

Admirally, 14th December

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Gerard Irvine has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 14th October, 1904.

Lieutenant David Peter Thomson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander R. N. R. Dated 9th March

War Office, December 15,

Royal Artillery.

Major-General Sir Henry James Alderson, K.C.B. to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General and Honorary General P. G Pipon, C. R., deceased Dated 4th November,

Do not envy the beautiful hair of others, but possess it yourself. Some are born with beautiful hair, others acquire it, but none have it thrust upon them. Those who acquire it do so, for the most part, by the discovery that there is a remedy for locks thinned by disease, or which may have become prematurely gray; and that remedy is

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Have you lost your hair? It will restore it. Has your hair faded or turned gray? It will bring back the color and gloss of youth. In brief, there is no condition, short of absolute destruction of the roots, in which Ayer's Hair Vigor will not produce luxuriant hair.

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**ABSOLUTELY FREE.**

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Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

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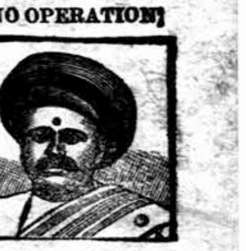

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THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

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DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

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TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be positively cured long before its duration by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

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"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."*

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EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

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## ECHOES OF SCIENCE

The study of the emanations of radium has led to the belief that its atom disintegrates, and gives rise to helium, while on the other hand radium itself results from the disintegration of uranium. But if the atoms of all elements are made up of electrons and if uranium and radium thus disintegrate into simpler substances, then it seems probable that all elements must be liable to a like spontaneous decompositions. And so we find a correspondent in a scientific contemporary suggesting that lead may thus disintegrate into silver.

Silver and lead, it is pointed out, nearly always occur together. Lead almost invariably contains silver, and a silver mine is usually also a lead mine. Yet the chemical attraction between these metals is only slight, and they are not sufficiently common for the combination to be due to chance. Is it not possible, then, that as radium disintegrates into helium, and uranium into radium, so lead may in like manner break up into silver? In both the cases cited it is the element of greater atomic weight which produces that with the less, and it may be noted that the atomic weight of silver is 108, and that of lead 207. The matter, it is suggested, might easily be put to the test of experiment. Let a few tons of lead be as absolutely freed from silver as the most refined chemical methods can accomplish. Let this purified lead be put aside for a number of years, and then tested for silver.

Other interesting cases where two or more elements are usually associated are noted. Gold, for example, is frequently found along with copper. In New South Wales the Great Cobar mine furnishes copper containing four ounces of gold to the ton. The atomic weight of gold being 197, and that of copper 63, we must suppose that gold degenerates into copper. Hence the amount of native gold in the earth must be diminishing, while in the far past the rich copper deposits of Lake Superior, for example, were probably pure gold.

Again, traces of platinum are found in almost all native gold. This in the light of the above suggestion must be looked upon as the beginning of degeneration for the atomic weight of platinum is 1949 (Mendeleeff), while gold is 197, and platinum is invariably associated with other rare metals, osmium, iridium, palladium, etc., of lower atomic weights. These latter, then, must also be looked upon as disintegration products of platinum.

The process of the breking up of the atom, through which the element of greater atomic weight gives rise to the one with less, is spontaneous, and takes place with extreme slowness. But if such disintegration really occurs, there are probably chemical or physical means by which it could be initiated, or hastened. And if such means can be discovered, then the old dreams of the alchemists of tsansmuting the baser metals into the nobler may be realised in at least one cast-lead may by changed into silver.

Dr. J. F, Jaubert, an eminent French chemist, brings forward a new process for obtaining a diluted solution of that important chemical compound hydroxyl, or peroxide of hydrogen. This substance, which is not without its important uses, may be described as oxygenated water, or water with an extra and extremely active atom of oxygen tacked on to it. Dr. Jaubert's solution is made by placing a mixtnre of boric acid and peroxide of sodium in water. This disolves at first, but afterwards a crystalline deposit is formed. This is a compound of born, sodium, and exygen, and has been named perborax. By dissolving this perborax in water a solution of hydroxyl is obtained. The solution is found to keep well, and after a month still retained 56 per cent. of active oxygen. By re-crystallisng the the perborax another salt is obtained producing more hydroxyl when dissolved in water, and known as perborate. The solution thus obtained, however, does not keep, and must be prepared as needed.

Two Italian savants, Tizzoni and Bongiovanni, have been experimenting on the treatment of rabies by means of radium emanations. They have tried their effect both on the virus and on the infected animal. By acting on the former for from four to thirty-six hours they found that it was transformed into a very active vaccine. A drop of this inoculated in the eye of an animal protected it against the injection of virus from a rabid dog, which killed an unprotected one. The effect of the radium emanations on animals innoculated with the virus of rabies was remarkable. If the treatment was commenced within ten hours of the inoculation the animal was saved. But by using very powerful radiations, and continuing the treatment for several hours daily for six days, it was found that animals could be saved after 48 or even 100 hours. In all cases the animals used for control experiments used.

Owing to the injury done by the nails to the hoof of a horse, a nailless horse-shoe has for long been the aim of the inventor. A horseshoe carrier fitting the hoof, and to which the shoe proper can be affixed, is one of the latest attempts to solve the problem. It is cut out of a single piece of mild sheet steel. 1-8 inch thick, and then bent into shape. The carrier consists of a toe-piece and two side bands, joined by a bolt in front. At the rear end are cup-like depressions to receive the heels of the hoof. This keeps the carrier in place and obviates the necessity of binding the rear ends together with a cross-bar. The shoe attached to the carrier by screws or countersunk rivets, and can be easily removed and replaced. India-rubber or leather shoes can also be attached to the carriers if desired.

Molybdenum steel, that is steel to which a small quantity of the rare metal molybdenum has been added in the manufacture, is coming largely into use. The steel is found to be increased in hardness and toughness by the presnce of a minute portion of this metal. Molybdenum steel is recommended for large forgings, marine engines, arge guns, boiler-plates, and high-speed tool steel. The ductile strength of the steel is also increased, which is important in wire-drawing.

The bar to the increased use of molybdenum steel is the rarity and high cost of molybdenum ores. The sulphide, known as molybdenite, is the chief of these, and although always met with in small quantities is widely distributed. It is found in England in Cornwall, Cumberland, and Leicestershire, in many European countries, in the United States, Brazil, &c. Molybdenum also occurs in wulfenite, which is a molybdate of lead, occurring in Hungary, Mexico, and Pennsylvania. But though thus hitherto found in small quantities, the search for molybdenum ores, stimulated by the growing demand, may result in the fiuding of reacher deposits in the near future. Though named from the Greek "molybdos," lead, molybdenum is a metal with very different properties. It it silver while, very infusible, and as hard as topaz. The name, indeed seems to have been given from the resemblance of its chief ore, molybdenite, to plumbago, or "black lead."

The Socigical Society, whose, presidetnt, the Right Hon. James Bryce, is now a Cabinet Minister, made an interesting excursion into current politics (not party politics) on Wednesday at the School of Economics (University of London), Clare Market, W.C., when a paper was read by Dr. Wesselitsky, who is at once a student trained in the political and moral science, and a prominent journalist, being the London correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. His subject would appear to be prophetic rather than current, however, since he styles it The Russian Revolution and its consequences. Lord Reay was in the chair, whilst Sir A. C. Lyall and Sir Thomas Barclay took part in the discussion. The meeting cannot fail to interest all who concern themselves with what promises to be a stupendous event in the world's history, and was of very considerable interest to hear the criticism of the paper by professed students of sociological science. It is earnestly to be hoped and is indeed to be expected, that the the scientific character and aim of first meetings will be maintained. Some will say that it is idle to attribute a scientific character to such a meeting, there being no principles upon which all are agreed; but even if this were so, it would still be possible to preserve the scientific character of and meeting by forswearing rhtoric, by quottng authorities for asserted facts, and by steadfastly holding to the characteristic aim of science—to ascertain not what ought to be or what might have been, nor yet what one would like to be but simply and solely to ascertain what is. The society promises much interesting fare after the holidays. Dr. Wenley, who is Professor of Philosophy in the University of Michigan is to discuss Sociology as a University Subject. Upon this the only comment that need be made is that sociology is so recognised in only one University in these islands—that being the University of London, which has a Lectureship in Sociology, now held by Dr. Westermarck, the greatest living authority on marriage, and which also has lately recognised sociology as a subject qualifying for its bachelorship in science. Subsequent meetings include a Lecture by Professor J. A. Thomson, of Aberdeen, who more dearly answers to the description of the philosophic biologist than perhaps any of his academic colleagues in this country; a discussion of the methods of social investigation by Mrs. Sidney Webb; and a conference on the unemployed.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
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I remain, yours sincerely,
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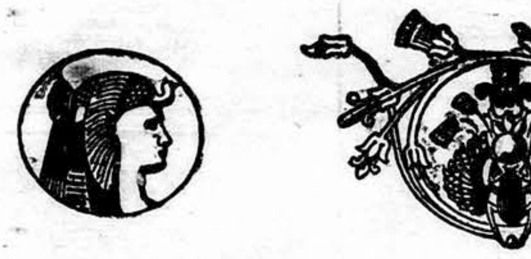

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| One Dozen ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 10 | 0 |
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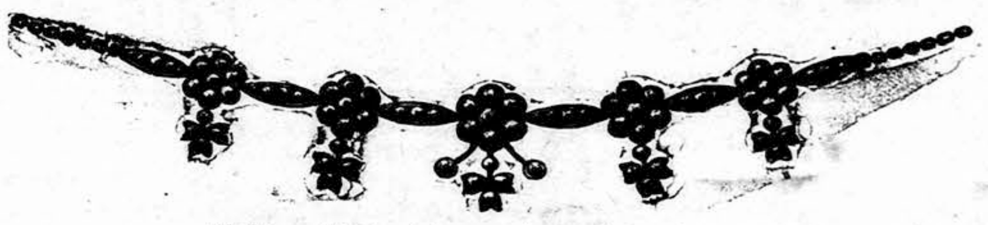

Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

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Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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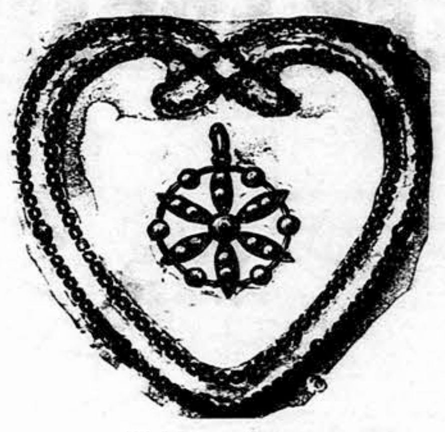

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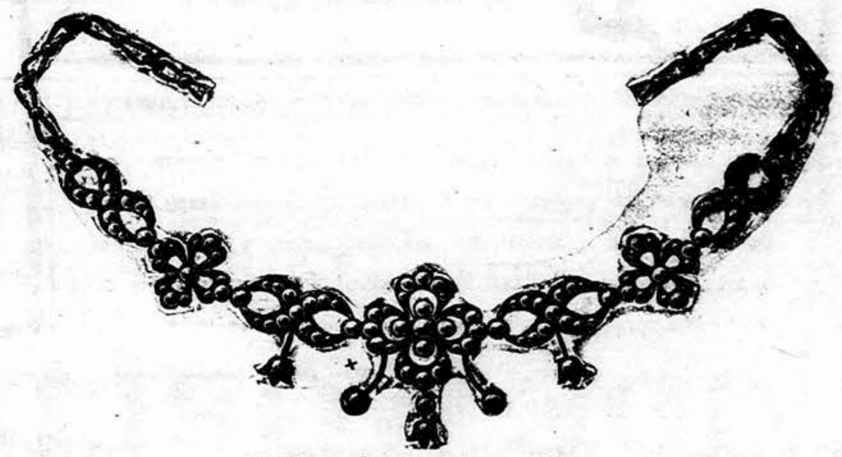

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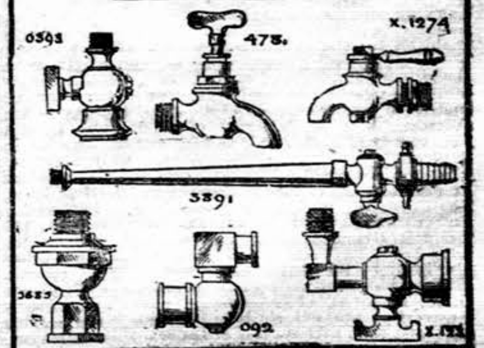

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. [illegible], Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and [illegible] Office, [illegible] Lane, Rampart Row, Fort [illegible]
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de [illegible]
CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.